

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 29. Vol. II.]

LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, JULY 15, 1816.

[Vol. 30.

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY
F. BRADFORD, JR.
At Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance, or
Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

Commission Warehouse

JEREMIAH NEAVE & SON,
Of Cincinnati, Ohio,
Have erected large and commodious
Brick Warehouses & Cellars
For the reception of all kinds of Merchandise,
Manufactures and Produce, for Storage and Sale
on Commission, for forwarding by the river or to
country merchants. Bills and debts collected and
promptly remitted. Purchases made and gen-
erally all BROKERAGE and COMMISSION BU-
SINESS, transacted.
8th Cincinnati, February 19—

List of Letters

Remain in the Post-Office at Lexington,
July 1st, 1816, if not taken out in three
months, will be sent to the General Post
Office as dead letters.

Ason Henry L. Alexander Matthew
Anderson Amos Andrews Abraham
Adams William Armstrong John 2
Albritten James Alexander John R.
Allaway William Anderson James
Arvine John Avery Nathan Doct.
Allen Charles Alexander John A. S.
Allison Wm. Armstrong James
Alvis John

Bickley John 3 Banks Charles
Bowler John T. Buryman Samuel
Boardman James 2 Bourne Sarah
Breckenridge William Brown Oliver
Bowman John 2 Boggs Robert
Brandon Matthew Balingier Richard
Blie Joseph M. Burrows Michael
Berryman Richard Brockman Alice
Barr Robert 2 Benoit Ernest
Bledsoe Jesse Barnett Joseph
Bowen May H. Bluff William
Baum Peter Bull James
Bondurant Jacob B. Ford A. Col.
Branham Mr. Butler Charles
Ball Ostin Bembridge Henry
Batterson William B.ucherie Monsier
Bullock Mary Burns William
Butcher Solomon Bullock Waller
Boyd John Bassett James
Brent Martin Brooks Caleb D.
Boyce Robert Buchannon Joseph
Brashers Walter Buckner Henry 2
Brown John Bourne Ambrose Rev.
Butler Brook

Cellars Josiah D. 2 Cheaney Leonard
Cotton William Coats Thos. M.
Cassal Abraham Catlett Reuben
Coppes Miles Coleman Eliza
Cord Spence Coverdale Richard
Chamblin Wm. Capt. Cinger Allen
Christman James Campbell David 2
Campbell Isabella Carroll John
Campbell Alexander 2 Claxton Thos. W.
Culling M. James 2 Coombes Fielding
Chambers Nancy Creath Jacob
Clark H. John Jr. Chambers Wm.
J. Chavens Caldwell Mr.
Chapline William Clark Ambrose
Clark William Clark Seely
Church Robert Carr Sarah
Castle Jacob Childers Henry
Clinton Isaac Collins Robert
Crawford Reuben Clerk Fayette Circuit
Chinn Sarah Court 3
Cord James

Dunn James Capt. Ducker James
Dunlap Seley Downing Jordan
Devenport Adrian 2 Dunkin Clement
Downey Robert 2 Dickson Wm.
Drake Nathan Davis Fielding
Downing Mary Duncan William
Dameron Cornelius Darnaby John
Dunn Robert J. Davis John
Davis Tinsley Davis Isaac
Downing Francis Darnaby J. & E.
Dalrymple Reason Darnaby Mildred
Dedman Richard Dunn Samuel

Edmiston Sidney S Edwards William 2
Ewing W. Thomas Epperson Chesley
Elliott William Evans Ann
Emerson Henry Elder John
Ennes James Ellis Lewis C.
Ellingwood Henry Emy Mr.

Flores John French Alfred
Futhy Benjamin Fisk Robert
Faulkner Joseph Ferrell Isaac
Frazier Martha Fisher James
Forrest Julius Feris M. A.
Flint Tarrant P. Frazier Joseph
Ferguson Priscilla Franklin Elizabeth
Fox P. James Foster John 2
Fishel Michael 2 Fowler John 2

Giltner Catharine Grimes Charles
Gird Edward Gray James
Gallup Solomon Green Henry M.
Gaunt Marshall Galloway Vivian
Gebelt John Gilbert Henry
Grinstead Robert Gray George
Gist Andrew G. Gorman George
Girault James A. 2 Gordon Thomas M.
Grant William 2 Gete Burrel
Gray Joseph Gist Mordica
Graves Josiah Gattide Eli
Graves Samuel Gispson Eleanor
Graham Thomas P. Gillfillan John
Gray William Gaines City
Grimes A. John Gray Rufus 5
Goss Hamilton Graves Frances
Graves E. Francis Graves Thomas
Goodwin Nancy Grimes Charles
Grant Nosh

Hopkins Samuel Gen. Hoy Thomas
Hobaugh Peter Huston Ez-kiel
Henry Mr. Harshel Anthony
Hardy Jonathan Henry John
Hunt Benjamin W. Harris George
Hall H. Susan Hamilton George
Hall Ellender Higby Obadiah
Hawkins Thomas L. Hutchison David
Harrison Hay B. Hiett Thomas
Hay Helen Haydon Christian
Hinds William Hodges Galen
Happy Elijah Hope Mr.

Hawkins John T. 2
Henry William
Hynes William R.
Huston Robert
Harris Thomas 2
Halstead Daniel 2
Hannegan Edward B.
Harris Nathaniel
Halley George
Hogue Burrel
Henry Edward W.
Hartter Philip
Hogsett James
Haggin William

Jenkins Hambleton
Johnson Simpson
Jenkins Murwood
James Mr.
Johnson William
Johnson Benjamin D.
Johnson Thomas
Johnson Richard M.

Keller John
Kercheval Samuel
Kerrey John
Kise John

Leatherer Joshua
Lindsey James T.
Lewis Granville
Lee James
Long William
Lamine Jesse
Lee Achilles 3.
Lilkins Leonard
Logan David 2
Lunny Thomas

Martin James
Martin Virginia
Murphy Charles
Monrel Michael
Moore Habin H.
Manuel William
Moore John
Mayer William 2
Maddox Nancy
Moxley George
Merrell Martha B.
Merrell Ann Marian G.
Barnett Benjamin
Mickins John
Moore Frances 2
Miller Thomas D.
Morrison William
Morman George
Mofford Joseph
Morris James
Martin George

M'Peak William
M'Comack John B. 2
M'Guire Doughlass 2
M'Alister James
M'Grosky Elijah
M'Donal James
M'Intire William
M'Calla Thos.
M'Conathy Jacob
M'Kae Richard
M'Gee Dr.
M'Farland Thomas
M'Neal Archibald

Neeley Mary
Neill & Moore
Nelson Thomas I.
Nice Levi

Offutt Otto 2
Owens J. slua
O'Neal Robert
Osborn William
Obannon Margaret

Pullen Thomas
Payne Henry
Praher Aaron
Powell Honour
Price Samuel
Pines Larkin
Price John
Perkins Garrett
Preston Francis
Parrish James
Pemberton Thomas
Pimpton Charles
Pulin Henry
Parker John
Postlewait Samuel
Parker Hutchison

Riley Benjamin W.
Richardson J. C. Sen.
Rutherford John
Richardson Allen 2
Ross Alexander
Rogers Mary
Rogers Henry
Robertson William
Ralis Peter
Roach Richard
Royal John
Ricketts Thos.
Riggs Edmond
Robnet John
Rogers George
Rankin Adam Junr.
Rice Luther
Russell Mary O.
Rora Jacob 2

Stout David
Smith Levin
Skerton Josiah W.
Stuart William
Scott Peggy
Sullivan Burges
Steele Robert & Co.
Spencer Eliza
Spiers Thos. W.
Saddler William
Shobe Robert
Smith Asa
Sands Daniel H. 2
Steele John 2
Short Chas. W.

Todd Thos. Hon.
Taylor Francis T.
T. mison William
Twist Austin
Todd Jane 2
Todd Mary O. 2
Turner John A.
Turner Owen
Turney David
Taylor Josephus
Taylor John W.
Todd Charles S.
Tilton James

Hammond Asa
Hukins John
Harber Stephen
Howe George
Hukil Thomas
Harvey Kenner
Hanna John
Hutton William
Hooper James
Haywood William
Hansell Morris
Hudson Reuben
Hurst John

Johnson Mary
Jeter Fielding
Jacob John
James John
James Harry
Irvin Mary D.
Inskip Joseph

King Charles B.
Keeck William
Kizer Jacob

Little John
Leigh Gerson
Lewis Hector
Lowrey Mr.
Lightner William
Lowrie Isabella
Lewis Alexander
Lay John
Lewis William

Metcalf Elizabeth
Merrell Mary B.
Mitchell Levi
Monroe William W.
Montgomery E. Mrs.
Mundy Harrison
Meredith Betsy
Martin Hudson
Moore Catherine
Madison Lucy
Miller John
Mahan Thomas S.
Mesheck Emanuel
Monroe William
Madox Doct J.
Miller Daniel
Medcalf Eliza
Martin Thompson
Moore Elizabeth W.
Monro Nancy

M'Kee David
M'Peeters William
M'Carly James C.
M'Clelland William
M'Tigant Rachel
M'Hargue Levi
M'Carty John
M'Mullen James
M'Isaac Isaac
M'Donald John
M'Call James
M'Clanahan Catha. 2

Nelson Ann C.
Norvell Francis
Nuckols Lewis
Nekervis Thomas

Outen Levi
Owings William
Olivier William
Owens Samuel 2
Oliver John

Preston James M.
Price Samuel
Poindexter William
Perkins Ruth
Philips Henry
Paterson Richard
Parkinson Joseph
Page Patsy
Prather Walter
Petit Benjamin
Preston Walter
Pearson Allen
Purviance Margaret
Pete James
Prozell John

Roos Margaretta
Ridenow Betsey
Russell William
Rogers James
Ragon Stephen
Ringo Samuel
Reid Stephen H.
Ramsdell John
Roland Daniel
Richardson John
Robinson William 3
Roberts W. Miss
Russell Andrew
Rice Philip
Ralph John
Renick Wm.
Ross Alex.
Roberts Thos.

Shortridge William
Stout Judah
Shepherd Thos.
Smith John
Shock John
Scott Robert
Smith Hubbard B.
Smith Thos.
Senner David
Smith Nicholas
Sharp Betsey
Simpson John S.
Sowdusky Jacob
Smith Jesse
Summass Wm. B.

Trees Henry
Todd David
Thompson Charles R.
Thurston Charles W.
Towler Joseph
Turner Anson
Truman William D.
Thompson Clare
Tadvine Shepherd
Todd John
Thompson Sarah
Turner Edward
Taylor Abraham

Vance William
Vaughan James M.
Vigus Sylvanus

Ward Bartholomew
Wallace Henry 2
Walden Elizabeth
Wyatt John 3
Wright Israel
Warrell Jennings & co
Winn Jesse
Williams William
Walker William
Waller John
Willson Samuel S.
Wright Benjamin
Wintworth Elijah
Wing Joseph R.
Webb A. Aaron
Webster Henry
Welch Betsey
Wilkin John L. 2
Worley Caleb
Wharton William G.
Winslow Hallet M.
Warren Thos. B.
West Charles
Waring John W.
Williams John
Wergait David
Watson William 2
Welch L. John

Young John D.
Young Thomas 2

Zelman—Mr.
JOHN FOWLER, Post Master.
Lexington Ken. July 1st, 1816.

List of Letters

Remain in the Post-Office at Versailles, on
the first day of July, 1816, which if not ta-
ken out within three months, will be sent to
the General Post Office as dead letters.

Adams Robert
Allen John
Alexander Andrew J.
Aneil Henry

Brooking Thomas A. 2
Beacham William
Buford John
Buchannon Martha
Buchanan John
Berry Reuben B.
Brown Samuel Dr.
Blackburn Churchill J.

Clagett Allen
Castleman Lewis
Cosby Richard M.
Clegett Henry
Campbell George
Chrisman Peter

Davidson Joseph
Dennis Samuel

Ellis Jesse
Elliston Joseph T. 2
Elgan William
Edmeston Susannah

Francisco Nancy
Finn John

Gow James B.
George Rebecca 2
Gill John
Gray Jonathan
Gilmore Joseph

Harris Jane S. 2
Harris Richard C.
Holeman Cornelius
Hoard John 2
Harper Margaret
Hunter Samuel
Hopkins John
Hardin Daniel S.
Huston Robert

Johnson John
Kinkead A. Captain
Kinkead Eleanor
Kinkead John Jr.
Kinkead Joseph & John Koons Nicholas

Lackland John 2
Long John
Lampkin John B.
Lovel Phebe

Mays Daniel 2
M'Campsey John
Mitchell Samuel
Minzies Elizabeth
M'oss James
Maynor Pleasant
M'Ghe Samuel

Nance Peter
Offett Sabarit

Porter John P.
Peters John
Patton Felix

Richardson John C.
Ross Alexander
Ruddell Stephen Esq
Reynolds John

Sharp James
Steepp Levy
Steele John

Tutt George
Tillery Samuel
Twyman Buford
Thompson David
Thomson Nathaniel
Trotter Robert M.

Vance James
Woolfork Joseph H.
Winn Thomas
Woodbridge Green 2
Withoit Nancy

Young William
PETER C. BUCK, P. M.
29-5

Thomas Deye Owings, Has removed his IRON AND CASTINGS STORE

To the house formerly occupied by Mr. Bartho-
lomeu Blount, on Upper and Short streets, oppo-
site colonel Morrison's—where he has on hand
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

IRONS & CASTINGS, viz.
Pots, Kettles, Skillets, Ovens,
And Irons, &c.
Lexington, 8th Feb.

ALEXA DER PARKER & SON

Have just received from Philadelphia in addition
to their former assortment, and now opening at
their Store on Main street, opposite the Court
House Lexington,

A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
**French, British & India
Goods,**
Also—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
GROCERIES,

Which they will sell by Wholesale or Retail on
the most reduced prices for Cash.
June 4, 1816. 24-1f

CATTLE SHEW

On Thursday, the 25th day of July next,
there will be exhibited at Sanders, 2 1-2 miles
S. W. of Lexington, fine Cattle, Sheep,
Hogs, Horses, &c.

Gentlemen breeders, or owners of fine Stock,
are requested to exhibit, either for shew or
sale—there will be purchasers from distant
parts of the state.—One object is to bring sel-
lers and purchasers together; another is to
form an Agricultural Society for Kentucky, on
that day. Gentlemen disposed to promote so
laudable an object, are solicited to do so.
Premiums will be given to the owners of
the best Stock, upon principles that will be
published in this paper next week.
Lots, for the accommodation of Stock, will
be found gratis. 22

The following prizes will be given to the
best specimens of stock, &c. to be exhibited at
Sanders, on the 25th July next:

For the best Bull, a silver cup of \$ 15 value
For the best Cow, do do of 15
For the best Bull Calf, not more than
16 months old, do do of 15
For the best Heifer, not more than
16 months old, do do of 15
For the best Ram, do do of 15
For the best Ewe, do do of 15
For the best Boar, do do of 12
For the best Sow, do do of 12
For the best piece of Flax or Hemp
linen, not less than 20 yds. 12

HARRY INNIS, Franklin, NATHANIEL HART,
Woodford, JOHN FOWLER, Fayette, HERBARD
TAYLOR, Clarke, JOHN JOHNS, Bath. Judges.
June 20, 1816.

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

THE Subscriber has lately enlarged his es-
tablishment by additional buildings, and
will now be enabled to supply the public by
wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of every
kind, equal in quality to any manufactured
in the United States—and with the best

DIPPED & MOULD CANDLES.

Commissioners, Contractors, and Merchants
who may purchase those articles either for the
foreign or home markets, or those who want
them for domestic use, will find it to their
interest to call on him, or to give him their or-
ders, which will be promptly attended to, and
faithfully executed.

JOHN BRIDGES,

Corner of Water and Main Cross Streets, next
door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cot-
ton Factory, Lexington.

The highest cash prices given for TALLOW,
HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, Ashes
& Pot Ashes, at the above factory.

41 October 10, 1814.

CASH

Will be given for a
NEGRO BOY OR MAN,

Of good character, acquainted with driving a Car-
riage, and taking care of Horses.

May 24, 1816. Inquire of the Printer. 22tf

For Sale.

A COMPLETE SET OF
BLACKSMITHS TOOLS.

Three heading tools for Nails, an elegant pair of
Shears for cutting Nails, also one large pair of
Scissors, the beam being one of the best in this coun-
try. Inquire of JAMES GARRISON.
Lexington, May 2, 1816. 19tf

Ten Dollars Reward.

Ran-away from the subscriber, living on
Glenn's Creek, Woodford county, a bright
mulatto man named DAILY, generally called
Capt Cooke's Daily, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches
high, well made, about 22 years of age, a
sprightly countenance, but questioned sharply
makes out rather a disjointed story. The a-
bove reward will be paid, with all reasonable
charges, if delivered to the subscriber, or to
B. Gaines in Lexington, or the ten dollars for
securing him in any jail so that he can be got
again. Should he be taken out of the state,
and brought home, FIFTY DOLLARS will be
paid, or THIRTY DOLLARS for securing him
in any jail without the state.

May 7, 1816. THOMAS WINN. 20tf

Strayed

From the farm of James Overton, 4 miles from
Lexington, on the Stroud's road, a Pony, 14 1-2
hands high, chestnut colour, bald face, fore and hind
legs white, 4 years old this spring—whoever will
bring him to Oliver Keen's livery stable in Lexing-
ton, shall be rewarded.
June 6.

TAKEN up by John W. Webber, living on
the Hickman road, in Jessamine county,
about seven miles from Lexington, a BLACK
HORSE, seven years old, about fourteen hands
high, both hind feet white, and a small streak
of white in his face, no brands perceivable—
appraised to 15 dollars, before me a justice
of the peace, for the said county of Jessamine,
this 15th day of May, 1816. J. SALE.

June 28th, 1816. 27-3w*

MINERAL WATERS.

James Garrison,

Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen
of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has commen-
ced preparing

Seltzer and Soda Waters,
at his Apothecary's Store on Main street, three
doors below Mill street.—Having provided himself
with plenty of Ice, he will be enabled to prepare
those waters equal to any in the sea-port towns.
19tf Lexington, May 2, 1816.

Paint, Oil & Varnish Store, In Short-street near Cross-street.

JOHN STICKNEY.

Has constantly for sale Boiled and Raw Oil,
Spirits of Turpentine, Copal, Japan, Spirits of
Wine and Rosin Varnish, Putty, and Paints of
all colors ready prepared for painting, Camels
Hair Pencils, Paint Brushes, Window Glass,
Chalk, Lampblack, &c. &c.
Likewise, a double set of Plated Harness.
June 29th, 1816. 2-3v

Machine Making.

The subscriber wishes to inform the public that
he still continues to carry on the above business at
his old stand on Water-street, and is now able
from his improved method of working and having
superior workmen, to execute work in the best
manner, either for Wool, Cotton, Hemp, or Flax,
and on short notice—as to the quality of work I can
refer them to Benj. Parish, in Lexington; Landon
Lindsay, in Versailles; W. & Robert Garvis, in
Shelbyville, or James Taylor in Lancaster.

JOHN MARSH.
I shall have by the 15th of July, ready for
sale, one complete set of Cotton Machines, con-
sisting of one Double Throistle of 108 spindles, with
suitable preparations, and of the best quality.

Lexington, June 28, 1816. 27-3m

LEXINGTON STEAM MILL COOPER'S SHOP.

The public are informed that they can be sup-
plied with Cooper's Work of every description,
having on hand a large stock of the best seasoned
materials, and several of the best workmen in the
United States.—Gentlemen who may want to pur-
chase PORK & BEEF BARRELS, for the season-
ing season, are particularly invited to give us a call,
as we shall be prepared to furnish any number that
may be required, on a reasonable notice, and the
work warranted good.

From 20 to 30 Journeymen Coopers, who are
good workmen, will meet with employment—none
else need apply for a birth. References to be had to
N. PETTIT, or
B. D. PETTIT.

At the Steam Mill of J. H. Morrison, & Co.
June 26, 1816. 27-3w

To Jane Grayson Store, Elizabeth South Shore,
and Mary Louisa Shore, heirs and representa-
tives of Thomas Shore, deceased.

Take Notice,

That on the 26th, 27th, and 28th days of
August next, at the office of Henry and Ed-
mond Walker, Attorneys at law, in the city of
New-York, between the hours of ten in the
morning and five in the afternoon, I shall take
the depositions of Samuel Corp, Robert Leno, John
Taylor, John Ramsay, Robert Bach, Peter Jay Munroe, John Touit, Beverly Robinson,
Samuel I. Beebe, John Wilkes and John
Goodwin, all of the said city of New-York or
its vicinity, to be read in evidence in a suit in
Chancery depending and undetermined, in the
Greemp Circuit Court, wherein I am com-
plainant and George Johnson and you are de-
fendants.

JAMES HUGHES.
Frankfort, Ky July 1, 1816. 28-4w

Notice is hereby given,

THAT by an agreement between me and
my wife Sally Boston, late Sally Mosley,
we have agreed to separate ourselves from
each other, and have divided our property
equally between us—this is therefore to fore-
warn all persons from trading with her or
crediting her on my account, as I am determined
not to pay any of her accounts. Given under
my hand this 1st day of July, 1816.

JOHN BOSTON.
July 6, 1816. 28-3w*

NOTICE.

M. SMITH, Minister of the gospel, Author of
"The view of the British possessions in North
America, and History of the War" and others,
begs leave hereby to inform the christian public,
that proposals are now in circulation to obtain
signers for the publication in Lexington of a

Weekly Magazine,

TO BE CALLED

The Western Friendly Spy,

Whose columns shall be open and free for the in-
sertion of the writings of every class of people with-
out exception and on any subject. The Editors
therefore warmly solicit the aid of all persons of
extents of every name, as the Spy is intended for
the purpose of disseminating opinion and inter-
estment in order to obtain truth, and not for the
support of the faith of one set of professors.

Arrangements are already made for the recep-
tion of periodical information both from Edinburgh
and London, and it is contemplated to open a cor-
respondence with St. Petersburg in Russia; also,
for the benefit of the Spy, several literary gentle-
men have promised their aid towards the perfec-
tion of the Spy, yet more are wanted.

Those who have already subscribed, and those
who have proposals in their hands, are hereby in-
formed, that owing to a late alteration which has
been made in the post office establishment, stitched
and covered Magazines cannot be conveyed with
certainty; and in order that subscribers may get it
regularly without fail, it will be printed every
week on one sheet of paper to contain about half as
much matter as first proposed, for the same price;
and further, from the good prospect of support that
the Spy will meet with, it is intended to publish the
first number on the 15th of August, next, of course
all those who hold proposals will please to return
them to Lexington by that date instead of
September.

The several Printers of Newspapers in
the western country, who may be friendly to the
dissemination of religious knowledge, and who may
hold proposals for the Spy, will please to give the
above a place in their papers as often as they think
proper till the above date, and such shall be entitled
to 50 numbers

N. B. Subscribers received at this office:
Lexington, May 25, 1816.

Declaration of Independence.

We have no authentic copy of this most important State Paper, the very basis that supports the proud column of American Liberty; none, at least, on which the eye of taste can rest, for a moment, with satisfaction. **WAX HAVE WE NOT?**

The English nation, still proud of their **MAGNA CHARTA**, though every provision it contains has been trampled upon by the bold ambition of their rulers, have published edition after edition of this instrument, each more splendid than its predecessor. Sir William Blackstone has collated and commented on it—his fine copy of **Magna Charta** has been excelled by later specimens of art, and the fac-similes of the seals and signatures have made every reader of taste in Great Britain acquainted, in some degree, not merely with the state of knowledge and of art at the period in question, but with the literary attainments, also, of King John, King Henry, and their "Barons bold."

Surely the Declaration of American Independence is, at least, as well entitled to the decorations of art as the **Magna Charta** of England; and if the fac-similes of the signatures of the patriots who signed it were published in America, it would serve to gratify a curiosity, at least as laudable as that which calls for imitations of the correspondents of Junius, or of the aristocracy that wrested the English Charter from the reluctant monarchs of the day.

We are firmly persuaded that the more the principles of our declaration of independence are spread out before the eyes of the world, the more they will be admired, by foreign nations as well as our own. And every innocent and honest device that may serve to attract attention towards them will serve also, to promote the great cause of public liberty. Such an embellished edition as will render it an ornament to an apartment, will have a tendency to spread the knowledge of its contents, among those who would otherwise have turned their thoughts but lightly towards the subject. Such an addition will serve to place it continually under the eye of man, woman, and child in a family—it will associate the pleasurable ideas of elegance and ornament with the history of the transaction itself—and familiarize those principles which form, or ought to form, the very bond and cement of political society. **Not a fac-simile, but a fac-simile of the original.** The state of the **FINE ARTS** amongst us at the present day. Actuated by these views, the Subscriber proposes to publish

A SPLENDID EDITION OF THE Declaration of Independence.

Which shall be, in all respects, *American*. All the necessary materials shall be manufactured in this country, and expressly for this publication. The designs, the engravings, shall be the work of *American Artists*: the publication throughout shall afford evidence of what our citizens have done in politics and can do in art. Philadelphia, March 1816.

PLAN AND TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

When the Publisher submitted the preceding notice of his intention to undertake this national publication, although it had long occupied his reflections, he was not fully aware of its importance, for he had never suspected what the fact really is, that there is no where extant an authentic published copy of the most important State Paper in the annals of the world.

The original Declaration of Independence, as deposited in the Secretary of State's office, was happily preserved when so many valuable papers were consumed by the enemy. Without dwelling upon slight differences, inaccuracies or omissions, the first words which present themselves in our printed copies, and even as they are of record on the Journals of the Old Congress, are as follow:—
"A DECLARATION BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED,"—whereas in the original declaration is thus headed:

"THE UNANIMOUS DECLARATION OF THE THIRTEEN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA."

This is not a mere verbal distinction; it involves a difference in principle. Does it become Americans to be careless on this subject, or ought interpolation or alteration of any kind to be permitted in a public document so sacred? Ought it not to be faithfully preserved and transmitted to posterity word for word, letter for letter, and point for point? The American public will unhesitatingly answer YES! and the Publisher stands pledged to have it so engraved, and to accompany it with the requisite proofs of authenticity.

The size of the Paper will be 36 inches by 24. It will be manufactured by Mr. AYRES, in his best manner and of the very best materials.

The design, which is from the pencil of Mr. BARDON, will be executed in imitation of Bas Relief, and will encircle the Declaration as a coronation, surrounded by the Arms of the United States. Immediately underneath the arms will be a large medallion portrait of General GEORGE WASHINGTON, supported by cornucopias, and embellished with Spears, Flags and other Military trophies and emblems. On one side of this medallion portrait will be a similar portrait of JOHN HANCOCK, President of Congress, July 4, 1776; and on the other, a portrait of THOMAS JEFFERSON, author of the Declaration of Independence.

The Arms "of the Thirteen United States," in medallions, united by wreaths of Olive Leaves, will form the remainder of the coronal, which will be further enriched by some of the characteristic productions of the United States; such as the Tobacco and Indigo Plants, the Cotton Shrub, Rice, &c.

The whole of the design, (excepting the portraits,) will be engraved by Mr. MURRAY, of Philadelphia, who has for some weeks been at work on the plate.

Mr. LEXLEY, of New-York, will engrave the portraits.

By the advice of all the Artists engaged, the Publisher has abandoned the idea of printing the Declaration with TYPES, and has determined to have the whole of it ENGRAVED. The ornamental disposition and style of the engraving of the Declaration of Independence, which will occupy the interior of the coronal, will be designed and executed by Mr. FAIRMAN.

The fac-similes will be engraved by Mr. VALANCE, who will execute this important part of the publication at the City of Washington, where, by permission of the Secretary of State, he will have the ORIGINAL SIGNATURES constantly under his eye.

The public are well apprized that the gentlemen whose names have been mentioned, as undertaking particular departments in the proposed publication, are the first Artists in the United States, and they have, one and all, assured the Publisher that they will sedulously devote themselves to the execution of the several parts they have undertaken, and will finish them in such a manner, as to do credit to themselves and to the country, as far as depends on the anxious employment of their respective talents on this national work.

The PORTRAITS will be engraved from original paintings and the most esteemed likenesses.

The Arms of the United States, and of the several States, will be faithfully executed from official descriptions and documents, and in the manner directed by the most approved authors on the science of Heraldry.

From the arrangements made, and the disposi-

tions manifested by the Artists, it is confidently expected that this engraving will be, when finished, a splendid and truly national publication. The Publisher thinks he can promise that it shall be ready to deliver to Subscribers in February next, at TEN dollars each copy, to be paid on delivery.

The engravings will be accompanied by a PAMPHLET, containing the official documents connected with the publication as authorities, and a list of the Subscribers' Names.

The engravings will be delivered to Subscribers in the manner in which they may have subscribed. It is contemplated to have a few copies printed on paper prepared to carry colours, to have the Shields accurately tinted in the modern style; and the Plants &c. coloured by one of our most approved water colourers. The price of those superb copies will be THIRTEEN dollars each. As no more of those copies will be printed than shall be subscribed for, gentlemen who wish for them, are requested to add the word "coloured" to their subscription.

JOHN BINNS.

No. 70, Chesnut-street.

Philadelphia, June, 1816.

Subscribers for the above proposed splendid Engraving will be received at this Office.

Lexington, Ky.

To the Voters of Fayette.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

It was with much diffidence, and some degree of reluctance, that I ventured to come forward as a candidate for the assembly, at the last election; considering it a very important trust, a trust which is too seldom appreciated in a proper manner, and which ought to be discharged with the utmost integrity and promptness. But being frequently solicited by respectable citizens, and feeling a readiness at all times to serve my country, and aid in its prosperity, I suffered my name to be enrolled amongst the rest of the candidates, and published my sentiments on the subject. This was done a sufficient length of time before the election, for any one having objections to have made them known; but nothing was said no—one was candid enough to let me know their disapprobation either public or private, until a few hours before the close of the election on the third and last day, when to my great astonishment a very scurrilous hand bill was industriously circulated amongst the people, in which I was charged with invariably supporting the Federal candidates, and of lurking, (though plausibly) as the writer said, in the enemy's camp. These unreasonable and injudicious reports, together with the outrage and violence of my opponents, were, according to the general opinion of the people, the reasons why I was not elected. I need not, fellow-citizens, enumerate the particular acts of these men, because many of you were eye witnesses of this turbulence, and disorderly behavior, in crowding the court house door, hallowing, huzzing, and even examining the voters before they could find admittance, with other outrages, contrary to the constitution and laws of our country, and contrary to the character and feelings of civilized men. These things were done to by some men, who one might suppose that immodesty would even blush, to be engaged in such rude and imprudent conduct. The cause pursued and the effects produced were sufficient evidence, to induce me to believe, that the publication was intentionally detained until that late hour, for the purpose of preventing a refutation; but in order to counteract their evil and unjust designs, I retired a few moments and wrote a defence, with an intention of reading the charges, and my answer, and of speaking to the people at the court house door. But no sooner did I attempt to speak, than I found it entirely impracticable, owing to the noise and interruption evidently designed to drown my voice in the clamorous sound.

I will not at this time name the publishers of the hand-bill, but I have sufficient evidence to prove that one of them did on the same day, on which it was circulated, acknowledge that he believed it was as good a Republican as any in the state, with other flattering expressions, which (when connected with his conduct) are beneath the dignity of an honorable man. With respect to the charges, fellow-citizens, I deny them, and the former polls will prove them false. I am not, nor have I ever been a party man. I think it an indignity to any man, to be driven into quarrels and disputes, on account of the heat and imprudent acts of others. I had much rather be engaged in reconciling differences amongst men, in a proper manner, than to stir up animosity, and thereby make their imprudent divisions wider, especially when those divisions are only produced by mere speculative opinion, and not principle. Every man in a free government like ours, has a right to enjoy and express his opinions freely, and no one has a right to control such liberty, except so far as it comes in contact with the just rights and liberties of others. Free and friendly discussion on subjects of importance are the very life of liberty and improvement. The right of free suffrage, or choosing our own servants or officers, I consider the base and foundation of a republican government; and being one of the greatest political blessings, all encroachments upon this right, either by force, tumult or bribery, agreeable to the Vth article and 4th section of our excellent Kentucky Constitution, ought to be strenuously guarded against, and punished as heinous crimes. I have at all times appreciated this right, and have never failed to vote, when I thought it important to our liberty and independence, and have uniformly voted for such men as I deemed best qualified, or the most suitable to fill the place for which they offered, without paying attention to party. My object in the choice of men has always been to get such as were conscientious men, and true Republicans; not Tories, despots nor Jacobins. As to the charge of lurking in the enemy's camp, I need not say much on that subject. I never was in Canada, nor have I been one mile out of the state of Kentucky, for more than fifteen years past, which I dare say will not be disputed; nor do I believe there were enemies or their camps within four hundred miles of this county, during the late war, except there might have been a few Indians and their camps within a shorter distance, & except also, those hot-headed Jacobin kind of despots, men who wish to dictate for, & overbear every person that even honestly and innocently differ from them in sentiment. This kind of men, fellow-citizens, whether they may be called Federalists or Democrats, are in reality the greatest enemies of our country; and their camps, (if such there be,) are the camps of the enemies of our once happy republic. But, fellow-citizens, I have, through the whole course of my life, endeavored to shun such men and their camps, as being dangerous to our rights and liberties, by causing unnecessary divisions, and keeping up party spirit amongst us. The simple epithets of Federalist and Democrat has, in my opinion, produced an hundred fold more injury to our government, than the emissaries of Great-Britain and all Europe together; and should it be the will of Providence to bury those names or distinctions in oblivion, I am persuaded we should again become a happy people. These names, fellow-citizens, appears to be a very simple cause of the unhappiness of

a nation of sensible men; but they are not more simple than the words, *all is lost*, being dropped by one person, either through fear or design, which was the cause of the overthrow of Bonaparte's army at Waterloo, and probably the procuring cause of his final downfall.

I will not venture to say there are no other enemies to our government in the United States, or even in this state, but if there are, I hope and believe they are but few; and I will say, I have not, and trust I never shall have any thing to do with such or their camps. I profess myself to be a true American, and too much of a Republican to be led by party, or drove by opposition. My political creed is simply comprised in the following sentences, to wit: Love to God and my country—Liberty of conscience, and a right to worship according to its dictates—Liberty of speech and of the Press, with due regard to the character and feelings of others—Free suffrage, frequent elections, with a frequent change of officers of government, agreeable to the opinions of the great politicians WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON—and lastly, a disposition to follow the golden rule, of doing to all men as we would they should do to us, under similar circumstances.

Were we, fellow-citizens, disposed to govern ourselves by these rules, we should hear but little of gag laws, burning effigies, raising riots and mobs, caucusing, proscribing, and predicting evil against those that honestly differ with us in sentiment. Were we strictly guided by such rules, moderate per diem compensation, short sessions, plain living, and an humble deportment like a true servant of the people, would suffice for us. I have not, fellow-citizens, written for the purpose of soliciting your suffrage at this time, but have done it for the purpose of answering the illiberal charges exhibited against me last year, in justification of my political character, and for the satisfaction of my friends, many of whom seemed to be equally wounded in their feelings with myself. I should have written shortly after the election last summer, but was prevented by affliction, until I thought it a more suitable time, when elections were again talked of. The prompt and honorable support of so large a number of respectable citizens last year, and frequent solicitations to offer my services the present year, would have constrained me to have become a candidate for the ensuing general assembly, had not my pecuniary concerns particularly called me to the eastern states this summer, a journey which I intended to have undertaken before this, and which I must, if life and health permit, undertake within a few weeks. But fellow-citizens, should it be the will of Providence to spare me life and health, and you should think proper to accept of such services as I am able to render, I think it probable I may offer next year.

I am, fellow-citizens, very respectfully, yours, &c. SAMUEL AYRES.

Lexington, July 5, 1816.

Pay Master General's Office,

Washington City, June 25, 1816.

INFORMATION is hereby given to claimants for five years half pay, in addition to the notice issued from this office, dated the 9th of May, 1816—

That by the first section of the law therein referred to, the widows of commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, of the regular army, rangers, sea fencibles, volunteers and militia, excepting those of the regular army, who enlisted to serve for the periods of "five years" and "during the war," are, in their own right, as widows, entitled to five years half pay; provided the husband "died while in the service of the United States during the late war, or in returning to his place of residence after being mustered out of service, or who shall have died at any time thereafter, in consequence of wounds received whilst in the service." Where there is no widow, or where she intermarries, the child or children, under 16 years of age, are entitled to the said half pay pension.

That by the second section of the law of the 16th of April, 1816, where all the children of non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the regular army, who enlisted for five years or during the war, and who were "killed in battle, or died of wounds or disease, while in the service of the United States, during the late war," are under the age of sixteen, they are entitled to five years half pay, to commence on the 17th day of February, 1815: Provided, all claim, right, title and interest in and to the land, or land warrant, be, within one year from the 16th of April, 1816, relinquished, surrendered, and given up by their guardians. Evidence of guardianship, must be produced, and the guardian, at the time of receiving each payment, must shew that the child or children be living.

ROBERT BRENT,

Pay Master General

ANDREW STANTON,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

HAS opened an assortment of Merchandise, in that commodious brick building on Main street, nearly opposite Mr. Lewis Sanders's Domestic Warehouse, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for cash, country produce, plank, scantling, &c.

Having rented Mr. Sanders's Steam Mill, at the lower end of Water-street, he is in want of Wheat and shelled Corn—She is now grinding, and the highest price will be given, delivered at the Mill, for these articles. In the purchase or sale of produce and merchandise, or any other business, in the Commission line, he flatters himself his long experience, and extensive acquaintance, will enable him to serve in the best manner, all those who may please to favor him with their commands.

Lexington, June 22, 1816.

DR. I. HORWITZ,

Late Practitioner of Philadelphia,

Offers his services in the various branches of his profession to the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity. He will be ready for consultation at any time at his Medical Office, on Mill-street, between Main and Short streets.

June 15, 1816.

25-3w

Notice.

THE Shareholders in the Lexington White-Lead Manufacturing Company, are requested to attend a general meeting of the Shareholders, at the counting house of S. & G. Trotter, & Co. on Tuesday the 16th day of July next, for Special business.

By order of the Directors,

B. METCALF, Clerk.

Lexington, June 29, 1816.

27-3w

Kentucky Insurance Office.

July 1st, 1816.

THE President and Directors of the Kentucky Insurance Company have this day declared a dividend of Five Dollars on each share for the six months ending this day, which will be paid to the Stockholders on and after the 6th instant.

By order,

J. L. MARTIN, Cashier.

28-4w

THE MISSOURI COUNTRY.

Extract of a letter from an officer at fort Osage, dated April 29.

"This fort is beautifully situated on the bank of the Missouri river, about 400 miles from its mouth, and on the boundary line between the Missouri territory and the Indian lands not yet purchased. There are three or four small settlements on the river between this post and its mouth. Our nearest white neighbours are those of Boon's settlement about 100 miles below us, near the mouth of Le Moine river, and about 60 miles above the mouth of Osage river. The greater part of the country between this place and the mouth of the Missouri, over which I have travelled or hunted, is equal or superior to any part of the United States in point of situation and fertility; and unless some unforeseen occurrence should prevent, this vast tract must be the garden of America.

Our nearest residents and daily visitors are the Big and Little Osage nations, and the Caw nation; some of these tribes are always with us. They are numerous and powerful, but friendly to us. The Laway and Sanc nations are below us on the Grand River; they are frequently with us. Though they took an active part in the late war against us, they now profess friendship—but we keep a sharp eye on their conduct. None of the tribes farther north have visited us. Some of them are expected in the course of the summer.—They are not so friendly; they continue to commit murders and robberies, particularly when they meet our hunters near the mountains or Spanish lines. A Mr. Greenwood, a hunter and trader, came into the fort a few days ago, who was robbed by the Pawnee Indians of about 1500 or 2000 dollars worth of property; he and his comrades escaped with nothing but their lives. A report has reached us through him and two other channels, that a Mr. Chouteau with a party of 20 or 30 men, have been attacked and robbed; that some of them were killed and the rest dispersed, by the Indians, and escaped only with their lives.

I intend by next autumn, if I can gain permission to take two or three whites and a party of Osage Indians, and visit the salt mountains, lakes and ponds, and see the natural curiosities along the mountains. The salt mountain is but 500 or 600 miles west of this place.

We have been honoured by a visit from Col. BOON, the first settler of Kentucky; he lately spent two weeks with us. This singular man could not live in Kentucky when it became settled. He has established a colony or settlement, as mentioned, on the Missouri about 100 miles below us, which has been nearly destroyed by the Indians during the late war. The colonel cannot live without being in the woods—He goes a hunting twice a year to the remotest wilderness he can reach; and hires a man to go with him, whom he binds in written articles to take care of him, and bring him home, dead or alive. Col. Boon is 85 years of age, five feet seven inches high, stoutly made, and active for one of his years; is still of vigorous mind and pretty well informed. He has taken part in all the wars of America from before Braddock's war to the present hour. He has held respectable state appointments, both civil and military; has been a colonel, a legislator and a magistrate—he might have accumulated riches as well as any man in Kentucky; but he prefers the woods, where you see him in the dress of the roughest poorest hunter."

BALANCE OF TRADE.

It has been stated, that the imports into the port of Boston, during the last year, amounted to fifty millions of dollars, and those to the port of New-York to fifty-two millions. Put down the importations to all the other imports in the union at what they were at Boston and New-York, which is probably too low, and we have an aggregate of two hundred and four millions. Our total exports, during the same period, amounted to only fifty-six millions, leaving an excess of imports over our exports, in one year, of one hundred and forth eight millions of dollars. To make familiar the consequences which must result from this, suppose a farmer raises for sale produce and stock which brings him one hundred thousand dollars a year; and buys in the same time, of the merchant, goods for consumption to the amount of four hundred thousand dollars, it requires no great mathematical calculation to demonstrate, that this man is rapidly going down hill, as the prompter says, and that he must either retrench his expenses or soon become a bankrupt. So with a nation. Experience will demonstrate, if it has not already satisfied the nation of the fact, that the vast importation of foreign goods have tended infinitely more to embarrass and impoverish the country, than all the embargoes and non-intercourse laws which we experienced during the war.

One year ago, we predicted the evils which are felt in every part of our country, in consequence of this enormous influx of foreign goods. The evil has not yet attained its height; and it requires much prudence and circumspection on the part of the merchant and his customers, to sustain the shock. So long as peace continues in Europe, the staple productions of the northern states cannot find a permanent market abroad except at very reduced prices. Europe will raise her own productions. Indeed we find that the beef, butter and potatoes of Ireland, are already competing with the same productions of our own in the American market. In fact it may be assumed as a truth, and the sooner the fact is realized the better, that the surplus produce of our farms will depreciate one third, or one half in value, from the average prices which they have borne for the last twenty years; and consequently the ability of the farmer to buy will decrease in more than a proportionate ratio. Prudence therefore admonishes a correspondent curtailment of expenses; and those who disregard her admonitions, must reap the fruits of their imprudence. Articles of household and domestic manufacture must be substituted for foreign fabrics; we must encourage American instead of European mechanics, and barter for the goods those productions of the soil which can no longer find a market or price abroad. Our fashions and our expenses must be conformed to our means and the interest of our country.

Albany Argus.

Domestic Manufactures and Commerce.

Nothing can better show the importance of these than the ability acquired by France in the absence of foreign trade, to carry on war with all Europe, and to pay double costs when vanquished! The following extracts from the Boston Daily Advertiser are in reference to a recent work on French agriculture, commerce and manufactures or from it:—"Although the external commerce of France, bears but the proportion of one sixteenth to its internal trade, yet France exports one year with another says our author from 310 to 330 millions of francs, that is, from 60 to 65 millions of dollars; of which more than half arise from manufactured articles; one-third from products of the soil, and only one-sixth from foreign articles re-exported. What a vast idea this affords of the interior trade and industry of France."

She supports a population of 30 millions, many of them in great luxury, and exports fifty millions of dollars of her own productions besides.

Supports do we say? She has for thirty years waged war with all the world, and comes out of it as vigorous and wealthy as she entered it. Think only of her being able to pay in cash as Lord Castlereagh states 5 pounds sterling a head for one million of her enemies' troops on her soil, and this besides supporting them. Yet her public credit stands as high as it did three years since, and almost or quite as ours. Her five per cents are at 59 and 60—our 7 per cents at about 90 or 91.

Though France exports 330 millions of francs, yet she imports only 250 millions. The balance of trade as it is usually called, is in her favour. This will probably long endure. Her productions are in demand in every country where there is any luxury. Her demands on the other hand from other countries are not great, except for colonial produce and cotton.

The French have cultivated more than any other people a taste for their own productions, and a disrelish for those of other nations. Wit, ridicule and argument are all employed and have been for centuries in rendering the productions of other nations disagreeable to the French people. The effect has been great. There is nothing which they can endure from other countries, at least of the productions of human industry, except the hardware of England, her manufactures in leather, and her carriages. They do acknowledge some merit in her fine cotton goods, and in her optical instruments they admit she is unrivalled.

Our author thus concludes a chapter on the benefits which France can derive from the U. States.

"To these considerations (of interest in a commercial view) may be joined those of policy. The United States of America, are in regard to England, in the same situation in which France is placed. They will be by their vicinity to Canada and by the jealousies of trade, eternal rivals of England."

"Our interest is then to pursue the same political measures and conduct which the Americans may do, and to draw closer and closer the ties of friendship and commerce, which we formed at the instant of their independence."

N. Y. Col.

GAS MANUFACTORIES.

The city gas work company, on Monday appeared at the London sessions, Guildhall, to receive the judgment of the court for the nuisance that had been committed at their works in the year 1815. It will be remembered, that these defendants were found guilty; but the court of sessions postponed their judgment, to give them time to abate the nuisance. They now stated by the counsel, that having gone to a very considerable expense, they had completely succeeded [in preventing the escape of the noxious effluvia from the coal during its process, and annoying the neighbors by the offensive smell] and that they were prepared to prove the same by a host of witnesses.—The counsel for the prosecution instantly admitted that the nuisance was completely removed, and that no further obstruction to their going on would be offered on the part of his clients, if the court thought proper to discharge the defendants. The court instantly fined each defendant one shilling, and discharged them accordingly.—London Paper.

EMPRESS MARIA LOUISA, &c.

The following extract is copied from the Baltimore Patriot. It is most probably taken from a letter written by our consul major B——. It is very agreeable to see our national character so respected abroad, and the sketch of Maria Louisa, the consort of the man who was the terror and wonder of Europe, is not without interest. Col.

Extract of a letter, dated

TRIESTE, April 12.

"It is with pleasure I mention that the standing of our countrymen, as well with the official characters of this place, as at Vienna, is of the most flattering grade; they are all anxious to do every thing to encourage our commerce with them, which they prize more than that of any other nation; that carried on by the British is of the most favorable nature for this country, as they take all their returns in bills on London: with us you know it is not so; and I do not doubt advantages could be obtained for our vessels, which no others possess."

"The ci-devant emperatrice of France, now duchess of Parma, passed here two weeks since on her way to the duchy; she travelled incognito, and was accompanied by only two ladies of honor, and one or two general officers, without a guard; nor had she her son with her. To account for this, it was whispered that the court did not deem it expedient or safe to trust the son with her, lest he might be carried off by the friends of his father. She travelled as a countess, and although not 24 hours here, visited by water the old and new Lazarettos, the wall and batteries. On her route from Vienna, observing a person wearing a ribbon of one of the orders existing under the reign of Napoleon, and on enquiry finding that he had served under her husband, she ordered him to be presented with fifty gold Napoleons. When here, her dejection was apparent; passing through the villages, she was hailed with the shouts of vive l'empereur, "viva la Reina d'Italia."

There continue to be 8 or 10 entries and clearances at Buffalo on the banks of Lake Erie, each week. Among the last clearances we observe schr. Mink, for Mackina, with a cargo of dry goods, groceries and salt.

Aurora.

The crown prince of Sweden has sent an ambassador to the court of some German prince, to ask the hand of some German princess for his son Oscar. This is of course a political manoeuvre, to secure the Swedish crown to the blood of the Bernadottes. Ib.

JOHN H. MORTON, & Co.

Offers for sale at their Steam Mill, Flour of every description, at the following prices:—
Superfine flour, per barrel \$ 5. 41,
Ditto ditto per cwt. 2. 50,
Fine ditto per cwt. 2. 00,
Middlings per cwt. 1. 25,
Lexington July 15, 1816. 29-

My Brindle Cow has gone astray!
Or, peradventure driven away!

She is a little above the middling size, and a little past the meridian of a Cow's life; is a handsome beast, and in good flesh—rather a light brindle, with high tapering horns, a crop from the left ear and a slit in the right—with a calf by her side in all probability.—Has been missing three or four weeks.—Inform me where she is, or bring her home, and verily thou shalt have thy reward!

THOMAS M. PRENTISS.

July 6. 29-3w

Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON, MONDAY, JULY 15.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back."

To the People of Kentucky.

FELLOW CITIZENS—When I was announced as a candidate for the office of chief magistrate of this commonwealth, several considerations of considerable magnitude weighed on my mind, against yielding my hearty consent to the solicitations of many of my fellow-citizens: First, my inexperience in the duties of so great and arduous an undertaking, coupled with a want of that general acquaintance with the people, which appears necessary on occasions of this kind; to succeed, secondly, my state of health, besides some considerations of minor importance, being only of a personal nature, all of which I consented to forego with this reserve, that I would be at liberty to be withdrawn, provided the citizens would fix on some other person in whose talents and political character they had confidence; that such a character is to be found in Major MADISON, I have no sort of doubt, and who is now before the public as a candidate, but who was not at the time I consented to be one, and in whose success to that office I give my most sincere approbation. Those friends who were warm in their solicitations for my advancement, I hope will rigidly appreciate the reasons assigned; I cannot, however, close this address, without stating that to find so many of my acquaintances zealous for my success, will ever be to me a most consoling reflection, and will ever be remembered with the most lively and unfeigned gratitude. The sheriffs will be so good as not to open a poll for me at the ensuing election.

With sentiments of sincere regard, the public's most obedient servant,

JAMES JOHNSON.

Great-Crossings, July 13, 1816.

Editors of newspapers will please to publish this address.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

The introduction of Mr. POPE, at the present time, proves indeed, his sincere "devotion to public life;" and that his retreat from its bustle, was not a voluntary resolution. Had he adhered to his determination of refraining from a participation in "public life," he would have acted wisely; but resuscitated by the first gleam of hope, his resurrection is announced, with a weighty load of sins, for the commission of which, his indignant constituents had banished him. Those sins were of the deepest dye. They are registered in the recollection of every watchful republican; and will only be obliterated when the sovereignty of the people shall be destroyed, the influence of corruption. The following are the captions of his enormities:

Of denying the right of the people to instruct their representatives; and of disobeying those instructions.

Of insulting the voice of his constituents, upon the floor of Congress, with reproaches of their insignificance.

Of uniting with the federal party against the war with Great-Britain, when all attempts at pacification and adjustment, were found useless.

Of belonging to a party whose politics are known to be federal, and obnoxious to those of republicanism; and

Of endeavouring to take the advantage of the conflict in opinion, and to distract the true sentiments of the people.

Fellow-Citizens, these are my objections to Mr. Pope—Those against Mr. Clay, are too current to need repetition. Weigh them well. But had I the power of deciding the contest between these two candidates, alone, it would without hesitation, be in favour of Mr. Clay. He has erred; but he has asked forgiveness—he has never denied the right of the people to instruct their representatives, or thrown himself into the arms of federalism, as Mr. P. has done—with him, however, a probation is thought necessary—But in the name of common sense, are the people of this district so destitute of men of correct principles and suitable qualifications, as to be forced into a reluctant choice? to be swindled out of their opinions, and yoked with a burthen truly galling to their necks? Have we no man whose political integrity stands unimpeached? whose qualifications are suitable, and whose energies will be directed to the support of republican principles? We have—and such a man I estimate THOMAS T. BARR, who requires only to be better known, to be duly appreciated. Let not our representatives carry with them our suspicions and dread of corruption; but let them go with the hearty approbation of freemen whose confidence has been bestowed freely.

A REPUBLICAN.

At a meeting of a number of voters within the bounds of Capt. Caven's Company, near his house, on the 6th day of July, 1816, to take into consideration the propriety of appointing delegates to meet the convention at Higbee's on the 20th inst. after having appointed a chairman and secretary, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Having seen a preamble, and resolutions attached thereto, passed by a volunteer company in Lexington, commanded by Capt. McCalla, repudiating and disapproving the meetings of the freemen of this district, for the purpose of selecting a proper person to represent them in Congress—

We consider the censure passed by that company on those meetings, as unauthorized, unjust, and subversive of a permanent principle of our free government; because the meetings which they censure have not been military but civil, and intended to ascertain the opinion of those entitled to vote within the bounds of Captains' companies on the subject proposed. The censure was therefore unauthorized, because Capt. McCalla's company has no particular bounds and was not therefore in the recommendation—unjust, because it proceeds upon a misstatement of facts respecting those meetings, as military, when in fact they were not so, and disapproves them on grounds entirely false; which has a tendency to mislead the people—It is a violation of the principles of our government, because it is in direct opposition to that article of the constitution, which expressly authorizes assemblies of the people.

Resolved therefore, that we consider ourselves by the constitution authorized to hold this meeting for the purpose of selecting a proper person to represent us in the next Congress;

and that we will never part with that invaluable privilege while we have the power to maintain it.

Resolved, That we consider it expedient and proper to send delegates to the convention to be held at Higbee's on the 20th of this month, and that Waller Bullock and Chas. McPheters be appointed for that purpose.

Resolved, That we highly disapprove of the compensation law, passed at the last session of congress, and that we will vote for no man who supported that law.

Resolved, That John Pope, Esq. be requested to state publicly his opinion upon that law, and whether he will serve if elected.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be forwarded by the Secretary to Mr. Pope, and to the editors of the Western Monitor and Kentucky Gazette, for publication.

C. McPETERS, Ch.

A. H. ARMSTRONG, Sec.

To the Voters residing within the bounds of Capt. Caven's Company.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

In answer to the request contained in your Resolutions, I beg leave to assure you, that I feel much honored and gratified, at this evidence of your good opinion and respect. With unfeigned sincerity I declare, that it is with much reluctance I appear before the public in a political attitude. I am ready to confess, what I have before said, that I am fond of public life. To be useful to my country, and to have it said by my fellow-citizens, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant!" are the leading objects to which my ambition aspires. The dissatisfaction of the people with my public course, together with my pecuniary embarrassments, had determined me, however, to devote myself to my private and professional business, and to take no share in the political concerns of my country, at least for some years to come. I had indeed occasionally thought of a seat in the state Legislature, with a view to some measures of cardinal importance, to the State, which I have much at heart; but in this course I perceived I should have to encounter a determined and active opposition, and had therefore for a time abandoned it. Although conscious that my feelings and views were in strict unison with the freedom and happiness of my country; that no man was more devoted than myself to the great principles of American liberty; that I never gave a vote to advance my private interest; that I was at heart a real friend to the people, and incapable of even imagining any thing against the liberties or prosperity of my country; yet if I had not public confidence, I deemed it my duty cheerfully to acquiesce in the disposition of the people, to confide their public affairs to other hands. If they thought I had erred, it was their right and duty to censure me, and my duty to bow with respect to their decision. The change of public servants is probably the best corrective of public error—the only effective security against the abuse of power. Experience has taught me to venerate a sentiment expressed by one of the great men of the revolution: that a jealous spirit, among the people, of men in power, is the great preservative of freedom. A few weeks ago, I certainly did not anticipate that my name would be used in relation to a contest, in which I now seem likely to be engaged—and which, but for the revival of topics connected with my public course, the attack made on me in the Reporter, and the urgent solicitations of my friends in all parts of the district, I should most earnestly have endeavored to avoid. At first, when solicited to become a candidate for Congress, I avoided the subject, and declared to my most intimate friends my unwillingness to embark in political controversy, which I regarded as incompatible with my views and arrangements, and with the duty I owed to myself and family; and afterwards, when called on to know, whether I would serve if elected, I answered, that as a republican I could not say that I would refuse my services to my country, if required by the people, but that I would not consent to have my name used, unless a very general disposition was manifested to elect me. The use, however, which has already been made by my name, the general expectation of the people in the district, the repeated and pressing solicitations of my fellow-citizens from different quarters, together with your resolutions, impose on me the necessity of this address. I here take the liberty to disclaim any agency direct or indirect in originating the plan of a meeting of delegates at Higbee's, nor did I know or hear of the intended course of Captains Faulkner and Sullivan's companies, till after their resolutions were adopted. I do not mean to discuss the propriety of that plan. The manner of opposing a principle, or the political pretensions of an individual is with the people. On that subject they are sovereign; and when it becomes an object to produce concert and union, a departure from the usual course is to be expected. If the late Compensation Law, upon the propriety of which the approaching election seems likely to turn, be of minor importance, unworthy the attention of a generous and enlightened people, it is certainly a reproach on their good sense to have said so much about it; but if it be a measure, whose character and principles render it worthy of decided popular disapprobation, then the people owe it to themselves as freemen, to manifest their sentiments in some decisive and unequivocal manner. They should, in common with their fellow-citizens elsewhere, resist the novel principle of this law, now for the first time presented to the American people. I would prefer to give my views at large in relation to this law, on some public occasion, and in answer therefore to your request. I will merely state very briefly my opinion upon it. I am decidedly opposed to it. I think the amount too great, the operation of the law on the present Congress indelicate and improper, the conversion of the representatives into salary officers very objectionable, dangerous, and absurd, and the retrospective application of the law an outrage on principle and propriety, unexampled, I believe, in the annals of American legislation.

In answer to the enquiry, whether I will serve if elected, I have to observe, that the people may command my services in the next Congress, if it be their pleasure to do so. However inconvenient it may be to me, I will obey their will upon the subject. Should another however be nominated in opposition to the principle of the Compensation Law, it would be more agreeable to me, as it is contrary both to my inclination and interest at this time to enter into public life. In conclusion, I beg leave to add, that should the voice of the people call on me, and should I be elected, I shall, in the discharge of my public duties, have two objects principally in view—to do right, and to give satisfaction to my constituents. I have at a very early period sworn in my heart allegiance to the principles of the American Constitution, which I solemnly pledge myself never willfully to violate. The happiness and prosperity of the Western people ever have been, and ever will be, with me, objects of peculiar solicitude.

Your fellow-citizen,

J. POPE.

Lexington, July 8th, 1816.

THE NATIONAL BANK.

We cannot but congratulate ourselves and the country at large upon the prospect of the early operations of this institution.

Whatever difference of opinion may have formerly existed as to the renewal of the charter of the old United States Bank, there is at present in Kentucky almost an undivided sentiment of approbation in favour of the Bank recently chartered by Congress.

Who will not gladly hail the measure which shall reanimate and give new life to our palsied and rotten paper system?

The gold and silver of the country is hoarded up by the wealthy, or buried in the vaults of the state Banks.

The subscriptions to the National Bank, are, however, bringing forth a considerable portion of this hidden and buried treasure; and when the Bank commences its operation, the residue will be brought to life and light, and again perform in its general circulation, the usual and necessary purposes of society.

The specie payment of the National Bank, aided by the late measure of Congress as to collection of the revenue, must necessarily produce the resumption of specie payment by the State Banks, or they must cease to derive the immense profit now received by the circulation of their notes.

Who will not hail as a national blessing the measure and era which shall restore to us the circulation of gold and silver, the only real money of the country, and relieve us from the inevitable ruin in which our present wretched paper system is plunging us?

On the first day of July the books for subscription to the National Bank were opened in Lexington, and there has been subscribed stock to the amount of—hundred thousand dollars. A sum greatly beyond the most sanguine calculations of any one—a sum evincing the wealth and spirited exertions of the country, and the great anxiety for the establishment of the institution—a sum combined with our known capacity to do an extensive and profitable banking business cannot fail to secure us the prompt establishment of a Branch Bank.

Feeble and in some instances empassioned efforts have been made, and are now making to pull down and tarnish the fame of some distinguished republicans who advocated the establishment of this Bank.

It is painful to see prints professing to be republican, and in some instances edited by men of talents, losing sight of that dignified examination of principles and investigation of public men and measures necessary to the advancement of truth.

The Aurora has, upon this, as upon some other subjects, distinguished itself for a virulence of invective and vulgarity of aspersions, altogether unworthy a sound heart and enlightened head.

In Kentucky the poison has carried along its own antidote, and instead of casting any shade upon the virtues and distinguished services of Mr. Madison and Mr. Dallas, the personal and defamatory imputations of the Aurora have recoiled upon their author and excited the disgust and regret of every liberal and enlightened mind.

76.

The British government have seven armed vessels of different sizes on lake Erie, and are about to build a frigate at Malden. They for some time past have been engaging carpenters from the states at three dollars per day to work at the frigate.

These facts must be known to the American government, and ought to excite a corresponding vigilance. The immense importance of the lakes was discovered in the late war, and it is evident the intention of Great Britain on the first rupture with the United States, to seize the whole northern and western frontier, and thus gain more than could be afterwards acquired by half a dozen victories.

The apparent supineness of the U. States government would create uneasiness, were it not that the naval department is directed by commanders ROGERS, DECATUR and PORTER. Such men will not be slumbering when our country is threatened. Penn. Rep.

The late accounts from the Mediterranean seem to indicate that the peace, exacted from the fears of the Dey of Algiers, is likely to prove a truce merely. The Dey must be infuriated indeed, if he further provoke the vengeance of the United States, notwithstanding the advice he has received, that we "have neither ships nor money." Although we may have no money to spare for tribute, nor even for the ransom of slaves, he will find we have ships enough to chastise insolence and punish piracy. It appears, indeed, that, alarmed for his safety, the Dey quailed when our brave Shaw was ready to light the waves of the Mediterranean with the flames of his capital; still it is represented that he is very willing to break his royal piratical word whenever it is convenient to him. If the official papers, on this subject, which are forwarded to the president, should be published, we shall have a more distinct idea of the state of our relations with the Algerine power. Hostilities with it are not, however, seriously to be deprecated. When the Washington arrives in the Mediterranean, we shall have a force competent to cope with the united hostility of all Barbary. Nat. Int.

Translated for the Baltimore Patriot. MADRID, March 5.

Our differences with the United States are about assuming a serious character, in consequence of the refusal of the American government to restore provisionally that part of Florida which is the subject of our demand. It will be recollected that Bonaparte, obtaining Louisiana by his partitions in the then Spanish ministry, sold that vast province to the U. States for sixteen millions of dollars. Our present government does not mean to contest the validity of that sale; but it desires to lose nothing but Louisiana itself. The United States consider, on the contrary, part of West Florida as being united to the government of Louisiana, and following the condition of the principal Province. Mr. Jefferson the former President of the United States, declared that this difference should be the subject of a negotiation; but Mr. Madison thought that he could negotiate more advantageously after having taken possession of the object in dispute. This usurpation met with success, during the

troubles of Spain. Now we reclaim the territory which belongs to us in the most amicable manner. Instead of negotiating, the American government declares it will keep the territory. Here then is the commencement of a rupture. It is doubtless very disagreeable to us to see ourselves menaced with a war by the United States, at a time when we have to combat the insurgents of Buenos Ayres and the Caraccas. We have no allies against the United States; we calculate on the energy and justice of our cause.

The above is of a piece with M. de Onise's lofty epistle to our Secretary of State on the same subject; to which and all such rhodomontade, Mr. Monroe's letter of the 19th January is a sufficient answer. That letter, however, could not have reached Madrid so early as to give rise to the above article, which is, therefore, probably founded on the representations of the Spanish Minister here. We do not consider this article as indicating the approach of hostilities; since the "rupture" with Spain (that is, the disagreement or difference) has long existed on our part. If the government of Spain considers itself aggrieved, as intimated above, all that can be said of the matter is, that there are now two sides to a question which before had but one. We have a long score against Spain; she wants to make out a counter-core against us. Our government, of course, will maintain its rights, "peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must," as Mr. Quincy once said on a very different occasion.—Nat. Int.

A letter received in town yesterday morning from Port-au-Prince, dated June 4, states, that information had been received, that Gen. Bolivar, who headed the Patriot army in South America, had succeeded in capturing Lagaira, Barcelona, and the whole of the Royal Spanish fleet in Cumana Bay, and had set at liberty all the Spanish slaves in those places he had conquered.—About 3000 of the Royal Spanish army had deserted and joined the Patriots.—Evening Post.

"PORT-AU-PRINCE, June 6.
Copy of a letter from Mr. Francis Sage, at Jacmel, to Mr. Scribner, a merchant of this place.

"I arrived here last evening, and according to promise, hasten to give you the news of the Cartagena expedition, as received by a vessel from Curacao, that came into port yesterday. The fleet, it appears, proceeded to the Island of Margarita, which they took with but little trouble, where they hung or shot 7 or 800 Royalists—here they took 13 vessels of war and 200,000 dollars in cash. With this reinforcement they went to Cumana, which together with six or eight other towns on the Main, is in their possession; and the last news states, that they were marching triumphantly towards Caraccas, which no doubt is in their hands before this time. The Royalist General Morillo has made several attempts to penetrate to Santa Fe, but has been often defeated; he is now cooped up in Cartagena, from which he cannot stir without the greatest hazard. In short, the Patriots seem to get the better of the Royalists in all parts, and it appears to me very probable they will carry their point."—Patriot.

NEW-YORK, June 29.

It was, the beginning of last month, whispered in the ministerial circles of England, that arrangements were progressing to bring NAPOLEON BONAPARTE back from St. Helena, and confine him in England (which Bonaparte had requested.) Nothing was wanted but the consent of the Continental Powers.—The government of England was seeking this consent with no little earnestness. There must be something brewing. Great checks and balances are important political engines. Let us wait the result, and not prematurely enter into commercial speculations, which may bramble our operations.—Gazette.

BOSTON June 26.

A friend has favoured us with Paris files to the 12th of May. The prosecution of the residue of the Nineteen Bonapartists denounced as traitors by a decree of June 24th last year, continued. Drouet and Cambrone had been tried, acquitted and received into favour. Bertrand (who is at St. Helena) had been tried and sentenced to death, par contumace (contempt of court,) and to pay costs. Had he met his trial, he would, like Drouet and Cambrone, have been acquitted. On the 11th May, Gen. I. e. de Desmouettes (who is now in Philadelphia) was tried, and condemned to death, for contempt, by the unanimous sentence of a Court Martial, of which Lieut. Gens. Haxo and Charbannet were members, and for conduct in Flanders, and at La Fere, already known. N. B. This was done on the very day on which the exiles in America have been flattered by foreigners, that the Courts could no longer assemble in Paris, and when the Bourbons were crumbling to pieces.]

Austria, and the other continental powers, were rapidly reducing their armies.

NORFOLK, June 7.

Four small vessels belonging to New Bedford, came into this port on Wednesday last, with 20,000 wt. of ANCHORS, which they had fished up from the bottom of Lynnhaven Bay.

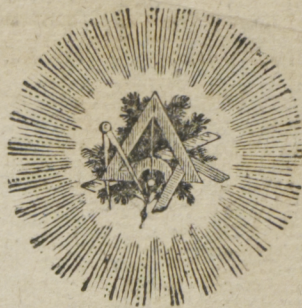
20 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber living in Satesville county Blue Ridge township Ohio on the Muskingum River on the night of the 13th of June last, two horses, one a bay and the other a sorrel. The sorrel horse is fourteen years old, fifteen hands one inch and a half high, branded O on the near shoulder, two stars in his forehead, and a small white spot over one of his nostrils; one white spot on his near side, occasioned by the saddle, generally in the habit of pacing. The bay horse is 7 years old 15 1/2 hands high, branded with O on the near shoulder. Hip-shot on the off or right side, two small stars in his forehead and a natural trotter. Both were remarkable fine horses and in good order.

The above Reward will be given to any person who will return or give me information of them so that I can get them, or ten dollars for either, with reasonable charges. JOHN LARRISON. 29-3w

TOBACCO.

THE subscriber wishes to engage ONE HUNDRED HOGSHEADS of the ensuing crop of TOBACCO, for which the highest price will be given. JOHN W. HUNT. July 11, 1816. 29-



GRAND LODGE OF KENTUCKY

A GRAND Annual communication of the GRAND LODGE of Kentucky, will be held at the Masons' Hall in the town of Lexington, on the last Monday in August next, ending at 10 o'clock, A. M. at which time the punctual attendance of the representatives of all the subordinate Lodges is required.—By order of the M. W. Grand Master.

JAS. G. TROTTER, G. Sec.

July 10, 1816.

29-6w

Notice.

Those persons who have claims on Mr. John Coleman, for Barley, Wood, &c. &c. are requested to attend at my house on Saturday next, the 23th inst. between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, for the purpose of making a joint arrangement to compel those who have his property in possession to pay his debts, and for other purposes relative thereto.

THOS. STUDMAN.

July 13, 1816.

29-1w

Notice.

A GREEBLY to a decree of the Fayette Circuit Court, at the August term 1811, will be exposed to sale on the 14th of August next, all the right and title of William Hays' heirs, to one hundred acres of land—situate on the Kentucky river, below the mouth of Marble creek, one mile from Grimes's mill and now in the possession of Hunter and adjoining John Hunter. Sale to commence at eleven o'clock, at Hunters on the premises.

WALTER CARR, } Commissioners.
JAMES MARTIN. }
July 12, 1816. 29-4w

Tobacco Wanted.

I will advance Merchandise at the lowest cash prices, to any of my acquaintance, on account of their present crop of Tobacco, to be delivered in the leaf at the Manufactory of Mr. Henry Kelly in Lexington, and I will allow the highest price at time of delivery.

AND STANTON.

July 13, 1816.

29-1f

Apprentices Wanted.

Two or three apprentices to the Tanning and Currying business, will be taken, on application to the subscribers—boys from 15 to 17 years of age would be preferred.

A. LOGAN, & SON.

Lexington, July 13, 1816

29-2m

CLOCKS & WATCHES.

SAMUEL AYRES.

HAVING lately received from Philadelphia, a supply of the best Clock and Watch materials, in addition to his former stock, is now prepared to do business in his line on the shortest notice. He has on hand ready for sale, several first rate Clocks and a few new Watches of a good quality—he continues his shop at the corner of Main and Mulberry streets, nearly opposite Capt. Postlethwait's Tavern Lexington, where he also keeps a regular supply of the best JEWELRY and SILVER WORK, which he sells on the lowest terms according to quality; and the highest price given for old Gold and Silver. He has lately received a quantity of Spectacle Glasses of a superior quality, suitable for old and young persons, which he will sell with or without frames, to suit his customers. He expects in a few weeks to go to the eastern states, to be absent from this state three or four months in which time his shop will be carried on by Messrs. A. Cook and Charles Clark, who will give every attention to those who may please to call on them for business, orders from a distance will also be strictly attended to.

N. B. He also has for Rent, an excellent upper Room, suitable for a School, with desks and seats complete.

Lexington, July 1, 1816.

29-

THE LEXINGTON SELECT

Young Ladies' Academy.

MRS. BECK has the pleasure of informing her friends and the citizens, that her pupils are to be examined on various branches of education on Thursday and Friday, the 18th and 19th instants, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. each day. Parents, and persons interested in the mental improvement of Young Ladies, are respectfully invited to attend.

The various English branches taught by Mrs. B. are Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic; Grammar, Rhetoric, and Logic; Geography, Astronomy and the use of Globes; Natural and Moral Philosophy; Mythology, History, sacred and profane.

The terms of which are, per quarter. \$ 12
Music, vocal and instrumental, 9
Drawing and painting, 9
Embroidery, Painting on Satin, &c. 9
Fancy Ornaments and Needle-work of every description, 9

Boarding on the usual terms.
The great advantage, resulting from this establishment is, that Young Ladies can be instructed in all polite literature, as well as those ornamental branches of arts and sciences, which are considered essential in the finishing of Young Ladies' education. Parents would do well to recollect a circumstance of so much importance.

Jordan's Row, July 13.

29-1w

To Cotton and Wool Manufacturers, Machine makers and others who may wish to embark in that business

Important Public Sale.

WILL be sold at my shop on Saturday the 3d of August, all the Cotton Machines, consisting of 216 spindles in two frames with the preparations for the same and Reel, &c. &c. they are all just ready to be put to work, and are warranted to perform as well as any in this country,—also one Wool Carding Machine also the tools for making Machinery of various kinds, including the Lathes for wood and iron for fluting Rollers, &c. &c. also the horse wheel and drums, &c. &c.

Terms of the sale, are one fourth paid down, one fourth in two months, one fourth in four months, and the last payment in nine months. Negotiable Notes will be required with sufficient endorers.

THOS. STUDMAN.

July 13, 1816.

29-3w

POETRY.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

LORD BYRON.

From the hands of an attentive correspondent in London, we have received a small pamphlet, entitled "Lord Byron's Seven Poems." We do not know that we have yet informed our readers, what has found its way into most of our newspapers, that the separation of the poet Byron from his wife had, for some weeks, divided the public attention in England with the marriage of their Princess Royal. The London papers are filled with facts, conjectures, poetry and nonsense on the subject. "One would think," says our friend on the other side of the water, "there was a dearth of original matter here, to judge from the conversation on this merely family affair. I saw yesterday, in a shop window, a ninth edition from another edition of the same Poems, of which, however, I think the enclosed has the advantage. The nine day's wonders of London, are a subject of curious speculation. The dirge of the committee of manufacturers, more doleful to the interests of this country than the dirge at Plattsburg and New-Orleans to its military character, has been printed indeed, and with invidious remarks, in the Times newspaper; but it receives not half so much attention as the report of a coroner, or the result of a criminal's examination at Bow-street."—It is not our intention to trouble our readers to read Lord Byron's dolorous epistle to an injured wife, nor yet his poetical anathema against a mischievous go-between; but we select, from this poetic collection, a production of a very different character. Without regard to the correctness of the sentiments, it must be admitted that a lofty independence and manly energy runs through the whole Poem, which does credit to its author's pen. We incline to think the Poem has been published in this country already, but not with the name of its author. Most of the readers of this paper have probably not yet met with it.

Oh, shame to thee, Land of the Gaul!
Oh, shame to thy children and thee!
Unwise in thy glory, and base in thy fall,
How wretched thy portion shall be!
Derision shall strike thee forlorn,
A mockery that never shall die:
The curses of Hate, and the hisses of Scorn,
Shall burthen the winds of thy sky;
And, proud o'er thy ruin, forever be hurl'd
The laughter of Triumph, the jeers of the World!

Oh, where is thy spirit of yore,
The spirit that breathes in thy dead,
When gallantry's star was the beacon before,
And honor the passion that led?
Thy toms have awaken'd their sleep,
They grow from the place of their rest,
And wrathfully murmur, and suddenly weep,
To see the foul stain on thy breast;
For where is the glory they left thee in trust?
'Tis scattered in darkness, 'tis trampled in dust!

Go, look through the kingdoms of earth,
From Indus, all round to the Pole,
And something of goodness, of honor, and worth,
Shall brighten the sins of the soul:
But thou art alone in thy shame,
The world cannot like thee there;
Abhorrence and vice have disfigur'd thy name
Beyond the low reach of compare;
Stupendous in guilt, thou shalt lend us through time
A proverb, a bye-word, for treach'ry and crime!

While conquest illumin'd his sword,
While yet in his prowess he stood,
Thy praises still followed the steps of thy Lord,
And welcom'd the torrent of blood;
Thou tyrannist sat on his crown,
And wither'd the nations afar,
Yet bright in thy view was that Despot's renown,
Till fortune deserted his car;
Then, back from the Chieftain thou slunkest away—
The foremost to insult, the first to betray!

Forgot were the feats he had done,
The toils he had borne in thy cause;
Thou turn'd'st to worship a new rising sun,
And waft other songs of applause;
But the storm was beginning to lour,
Adversity clouded his beam;
And honor and faith were the brag of an hour,
And loyalty's self but a dream:
To him thou hadst banish'd thy vows were restor'd;
And the first that had scoff'd, were the first that ador'd!

What tumult thus burthens the air,
What throng thus encircles his throne?
'Tis the shout of delight, 'tis the millions that swear
His sceptre shall rule them alone.
Reverses shall brighten their zeal,
Misfortune shall hallow his name,
And the world that pursues him shall mournfully feel
How quenchless the spirit and flame
The Frenchmen will breathe, when their hearts are on fire,
For the Hero they love, and the Chief they admire!

Their hero has rushed to the field;
His laurels are cover'd with shade—
But where is the spirit that never should yield,
The loyalty never to fade?
In a moment desertion and guile
Abandon'd him up to the foe;
The dastards that flourish'd and grew by his smile,
Forsook and renounced him in woe:
And the millions that swore they would perish to save
Beheld him a fugitive, captive, and slave!

The savage all wild in his glen
Is nobler and better than thou;
Thou standest a wonder, a marvel to men,
Such perfidy blackens thy brow!
If thou wert the place of my birth,
At once from thy arms would I sever;
I'd fly to the uttermost ends of the earth,
And quit thee for ever and ever;
And thinking of thee in my long after-years,
Should but kindle my blushes and waken my tears.

Oh, shame to thee, Land of the Gaul!
Oh, shame to thy children and thee!
Unwise in thy glory, and base in thy fall,
How wretched thy portion shall be!
Derision shall strike thee forlorn,
A mockery that never shall die:
The curses of Hate, and the hisses of Scorn,
Shall burthen the winds of thy sky;
And, proud o'er thy ruin, forever be hurl'd
The laughter of Triumph, the jeers of the World!

George Shannon,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
KEEPS his office on Poplar Row, in the same
house occupied by the Lexington Branch Bank.
9-11 February 25, 1816.

LATEST

IMPORTED GOODS.

100 Crates well assorted QUEENS WARE
20 ditto and boxes elegant LUSTRE WARE
20 Tiersces, } Best Green COPPERAS
20 half Tiersces, }
50 Barrels and }
100 Kegs, }
80 Bags very Green COFFEE
20 Barrels ditto
13 Boxes Tin, fit for manufacturers,
100 Boxes fresh Muscatel RAISINS, superior
quality

Bundles of Steel, and a few tons Campeachy
Logwood will be sold on accommodating terms
by the package, at Philadelphia, New York &
Baltimore prices—carriage, which is extremely
low added—by application to

J. P. SCHATZELL & Co.
December 25th, 1815 52

BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
On Philadelphia, New-York, Baltimore, Savan-
na, Charleston and Pittsburgh,
For sale—apply as above.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE FIRM OF
Parker & Graves

IS THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent—
All debts due to or from the late concern, will be
settled by William W. Graves.

JAMES P. PARKER,
WILLIAM W. GRAVES.
Lexington, April 11, 1816. 17-

William W. Graves,
In addition to the late stock, is just receiving a fresh
supply of MERCHANDISE, suitable for the
present and approaching seasons, consisting of—

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware
Queens, } Wines } Young Hyson }
Glass & } Also & } Imperial }
China } Brandy }
Sew-1

NEW & CHEAP GOODS.

J. B. BORLAND.
(No. 47, Main Street Lexington.)
Has just received and opened an extensive
assortment of

FRESH DRY GOODS,
Among which are the following articles:
BROAD CLOTHS & CASSIMERS,
A great variety of CALICOES,
CAMBRIGS,
Satin, Stripes, Corded and Figured do.
Plain, Book and Leno MUSLIN,
Figured do. do do
Elegant worked muslin ROBES,
Variety Gingham
Do. HANDKERCHIEFS,
Do. 4 qrs. IRISH LINENS,
5 qrs. DO. SHEETINGS,
Plain and changeable SILKS,
Good assortment RIBBONS, VESTINGS,
DIMITIES, Furniture DIMITIES, Silk and
Cotton HOSIERY, Silk and Kidd GLOVES,
SATINETTS, VIGONETS, domestic GING-
hams and SHIRTINGS, a variety of FANCY
ARTICLES, &c. &c.

The above goods were purchased in New
York at the lowest Cash prices, and will be
sold low—purchasers are respectfully invited
to call and examine for themselves.
Lexington, May, 18. 21tf

Allen & Grant,
Commission Merchants, Pittsburgh,
Inform their friends in the Western Country, that
they have removed to the Ware-house lately occu-
pied by G. & C. Anshutz. From the superior con-
veniences of their Ware-house, and its proximity to
the river, the Merchants of Kentucky will find it to
their advantage to consign to them.
Pittsburgh, May 6.

E. B. PEARSON,
Having purchased out the firm of E. B. Pearson
and Co. has for sale at his store, three doors above
the Kentucky Insurance Office, and next door to J.
P. Schatzell & Co. a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,
Of the latest importations, which he will sell at re-
duced prices,
February 12. 8-1f

Downing & Grant,
Have just received from Philadelphia and Balti-
more, and are now opening at their store on
Short-street, (between Mill and Main Cross-
streets) Lexington,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,
AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Sugar, Raisins,
Coffee, Prunes,
Teas, Almonds,
Chocolate, Figs,
Ginger, Cold Struck,
Mace, Sweet & } Oil,
Cloves, Castor
Allspice, Scots & }
Black Pepper, Moccoba } Snuff
Cayenne do. New-England Cheese,
Nutmegs, Salt,
Cinnamon, Shad,
Mustard, Herrings,
Allum, Wash Balls,
Indigo, Shaving Soap,
Madder, Pipes,
Copperas, Wooden Cocks,
Brimstone, Overallis,

WINE, JAMAICA SPIRITS
BRANDY, WHISKEY.
Brushes of every kind, Spanish Whiting, Putty,
Flax Seed Oil, Window Glass, Paper for rooms,
&c. &c. All of which they will sell very low for
Cash.
They wish to sell or rent their Oil Mill in Lex-
ington. Nov. 25, 1815. 48-1f

NEW GOODS,
CHEAP FOR CASH.

E. WARFIELD
Has just received from Philadelphia, and is
now opening at his Store, Main-street, Lexing-
ton, an elegant assortment of Merchandise,
which he is determined to sell low, wholesale
or retail for Cash—he has fresh Teas, and
many India goods that have been very scarce
for some time past—such as Sensas, Lute-
strings, Sursuckers, India Mulls, plain and
figured China ware, &c. &c. together with an
elegant assortment of fancy goods, suitable to
the season.
May 10, 1816. 20tf

Wool Carding.
Merino and Common Wool Carding in a
Superior Style and on the usual terms at San-
ders, 2 1/2 Miles from Lexington, by
LEWIS SANDERS.
Lexington, May 28, 1815.

James Garrison,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Apothecary and Druggist,

MAIN STREET, LEXINGTON,

RESPECTFULLY informs merchants and phy-
sicians and all dealers in his line, that he has,
and will constantly keep, a large and extensive supply of

Fresh Drugs and Medicines;

Also, a large supply of

PAINTS AND DYE STUFFS,

Which he will sell for cash at the New-York, Phi-
ladelphia and Baltimore prices, with the addition of
Carriage expenses excepted, or on the usual cre-
dit, viz.

Aloes Sact Myrrh
Antimony Guaic
Anniseed Copal
Borax refined Shal Lac
Brimstone Pow'd Peruvian Barks
Burgundy Pitch Rhenubarb
Cathartides Jallap
Cochineal Ipecacuanha, &c.
Cream Tartar Sal Ammoniac
Cloves Fol Senna
Cinnamon Manna Flake
Mace Camomile Flowers
Nutmegs Orange Peel
12 dozen Castor Oil Gentian Root, &c.
Gum Camphor
Arabic

PATENT MEDICINES,
By the gross or dozen.

Anderson's Pills Harlem Oil
Lee's N. L. B. Pills Ess. Peppermint
Hooper's Pills Godfrey's Cordial
Batemans Drops Drurable Ink
British Oil Steer's Opodeldoc
Turlington's Balsom Worm Tea
Ich Ointment W. mixed Oil

DYE STUFFS,
Annatto
Allum
Red Wood
Log Wood
Fustic
Aquaforis

PAINTS, &c.
Spanish Brown
Whitening
White Lead
Drop Lake
Cromic Yellow
Dutch Pink
Pat Yellow
Linsed Oil
Spits Turpentine

Also, 12 dozen Sweet Oil suitable for ma-
chinery, which will be sold low—with a gen-
eral assortment of Perfumes.
Lexington, Dec. 15th 1815 51-12m.

SUGARS, QUEENSWARE,
WINES, &c.

The subscribers daily expect by the arrival of
their Barge SUPERIOR, at Louisville, the follow-
ing GOODS, being the entire cargo, which they
will sell in lots to suit purchasers, at a very mode-
rate advance, viz.

80 hhds. bright New Orleans Sugar
25 quarter casks London Particular Wine
30 boxes Medoc Claret
50 ditto St. Julian ditto
5 pipes real Port Wine
20 boxes Hermitage Wine, (12 bottles each)
20 ditto Champagne ditto
10 pipes real Cognac Brandy,
20 boxes Martini & Amsterdam Cordials
10 kegs Orange Juice
12 barrels Molasses
10 boxes Olive and Sallad Oil,
12 boxes Anchovies, Capers and Olives
20 barrels Mackerel, No. 1
50 kegs superior Scotch Herring
50 kegs Pickled Salmon
5 barrel Almonds
50 boxes fresh Muscatel Raisins,
60 do do Prunes
7 boxes Parmesan Cheese,
35 do Spanish Segars
12 hampers Porter Bottles
50 bags Corks (500 each)
50 barrels Rosin,
100 crates Queensware,
2 do Glazed Coffee Pots,
3 tons L. wood
BY THE BARGE CINCINNATI,
13 hhds New Orleans Sugar,
BY THE BARGE SALLY,
1026 bars well assorted Russia Iron,
AND JUST ARRIVED BY THE STEAM-
BOAT ZEINA,
100 dozen Claret (log Velvet Cork) which
will be sold at 10¢ dollars per dozen, in-
cluding all charges
IN STORE,
50 crates Queensware
50 bags } first quality Green Coffee
10 hhds. }
30 boxes Tin & quantity of Green Coperas
Pittsburgh Glass, assorted
Also, a small invoice containing a general as-
sortment of Hardware
A few casks Gun and Musket Flints
Together with several other articles which
will be sold by the package on the lowest
terms.
J. P. SCHATZELL & Co.
May 8th. 1816. 20

Just Imported,
AND FOR SALE,
AT W. MENDELLE'S
COMMISSION STORE,
Main Street, next door to Mr. Wm. Leavy,
FRESH GARDEN SEEDS
OF ALL KINDS—AMONG WHICH ARE,
English Walnuts, Spanish Filberts and
Ground Nuts—Also,
A variety of Choice TOYS,
FOR THE APPROACHING CHRISTMAS, &
NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS,
SUCH AS
DOLLS, Wholesale and Retail,
BOXES, Glass and Painted,
Elegant Painted & Queens'ware SNUFF BOXES,
MILLS, CUP & BALL, TETOTUMS, and oth-
ers too numerous for description,
REFINED LIQUORICE, in boxes, for colds, and
coughs,
Ditto in sticks,
DURABLE INK,
RAISINS, by the box, or by the pound,
An elegant and cheap set of CHINA,
An assortment of QUEENS' WARE,
FIDDLES, and FIDDLE STRINGS, superior
quality,
BOSS COTTON,
DUMPSUN, of all sizes,
ROMBAZZETTES, and other Dry Goods,
COMMON WARE, by Wholesale and Retail,
RAPPEE SNUFF.
Orders from the country, attended to, punctual-
ly.
47 November 20

WANTED TO HIRE,
A good House Servant.
Inquire of the Printer. April 29.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

THE SUBSCRIBERS UNDER THE FIRM OF

RODES & SMITH,

HAVE established an Auction and Com-
mission Store in Lexington, and will diligent-
ly transact such business as may be entrusted
to their care. They propose receiving con-
signments of merchandise and property of
every description, which will be disposed of at
auction or otherwise according to instructions.
Liberal advances in Cash will be made on
consignments.

They will also receive orders for the pur-
chase & shipment of Western produce. Bills
& DEBTS COLLECTED & punctually remit-
ted. They hope to give satisfaction in all re-
spects—and for their qualifications and respon-
sibility, reference may be had to the mer-
chants of Lexington generally, to whom they
are known.

JAMES C. RODES,
BIRD SMITH.

Lexington, May 10, 1816.

SHORTLY EXPECTED.

By the arrival of the BARGES CINCINNATI
and OHIO at Louisville,
30 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR,
50 Bags best GREEN COFFEE,
11 Crates QUEENSWARE (well assorted)
50 BxLS MUSCATEL RAISINS,
15 Barrels MACKEREL &c.
18 Cases Long Cork CLARET,
60 lbs ALMONDS
12 Cases Holland GIN.

Together with a variety of other Groceries,
such as WINES, BRANDY, RUM, CORN-
ALS, TEAS, SHIRUP, preserved FRUITS,
Spanish Segars, Spermaceti CANDLES &c.
the whole comprising a general assortment,
which will be opened at Lexington. 20tf

January 1, 1816

Robert A. Gatewood,

Has opened a very general and well selected as-
sortment of

Merchandise,

In his new brick house, opposite Mr. James Wier's
Store, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail
on a very small advance for Cash.

January 1, 1816

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership of JOSEPH H. & L. HAW-
KINS, is this day dissolved by mutual con-
sent. All persons having claims against the
concern, will present them to JOSEPH H.
HAWKINS for adjustment, and all persons
indebted in any manner whatever will make
payment to him.

J. H. HAWKINS,
L. HAWKINS.

Lexington, March 26, 1816. 20tf

Bartlet & Cox,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

THANKFUL for past favours, beg leave to in-
form their Western friends, that they still continue
to transact business on commission as formerly.

48- New-Orleans, 8th Nov. 1815.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

J. P. SCHATZELL, has associated himself with
Mr. ALEXANDER CRANSTON of the City
of New-York, Mr. ANDREW ALEXANDER of
Belfast (Ireland) and Mr. JOHN WOODWARD,
now of this place for the purpose of transacting
business in the Mercantile & Commission line in
this State, which from the first of this present
Month will be conducted under the firm of J. P.
Schatzell & Company.

Lexington Sept. 9th 1815.—37-

Partnership Dissolved.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Ashton, Beach and Neille,

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent—All
those having demands on the firm, are requested to
apply to Ashton and Beach for the same—all in-
debted to the firm are to make payment to Ashton
and Beach, who are authorised to receive the same.

R. ASHTON,
JOSEPH BEACH,
HUGH NEILLE.

Lexington, March 24, 1816. 10-

The Coach Making Business.

In all its various branches, is still carried on at the
old stand by ASHTON & BEACH, where Carri-
ages, Gigs, &c. &c. will be made or repaired on the
shortest notice, and in the neatest manner, and on the
most reasonable terms.

H. Beard & A. Campbell

Have opened in the house next door to Mr. Will-
iamson's corner, on Main and Poplar-streets, a well
selected assortment of

Merchandise,

Consisting of GROCERIES,
DRY GOODS, CHINA, GLASS AND
HARD WARES,
Which they will sell low for cash, country linen, or
whisky.
Lexington, January 30. 6-

FOUNDRY.

The subscriber having commenced a

Brass, Iron and Bell Foundry,

In the town of Lexington, opposite Lewis Sanders's,
Main street, wishes to inform his friends, and the
public in general, that he now carries them on in all
their branches—all kinds of brass and iron machine-
ry will be cast on the shortest notice, and in the best
manner—also bells for taverns, court houses, &c.—
He will keep on hand an assortment of flat irons,
hatter's irons, tailor's irons, dog irons, waffle irons,
wheat fan irons, &c.
All orders will be thankfully received, and punc-
tually attended to, by the subscriber
JOSEPH BRUIN.
February 28. 10

LIVERY STABLES.

NASH & RUSSELL,

Have taken those extensive and commodious sta-
bles which were attached to the tavern lately known
by the name of the KENTUCKY HOTEL; where
they propose to receive and take care of horses, in
the very best manner—as they intend to give their
own personal attention to this business, they can
pledge themselves for the fidelity of their servants.
Their stables being situated in the very centre and
at the business of Lexington, and being finished in
the best manner, will enable them to accommodate
the public as advantageously, if not more so, than
any other in the place. Horses fed and taken care
of, at ten shillings and six pence per week, and
other charges as low in proportion.
Lexington, April 28th 1816 18-1f

Richard Marsh,

Continues to make and repair UMBRELLAS,
PARASOLS, &c. at his old stand, adjoining the
Theatre.
20tf Lexington, Ky. May 9, 1816.

For Sale,

ALL my estate both real and personal, con-
sisting of one LOT on the corner of Mar-
ket and Mechanic Streets, fronting 50 feet on
Market and 97 on Mechanic street, on which
there is an elegant two story Brick House,
new, 28 by 38 feet, ten rooms, three in the cel-
lar, two on the first floor, three on the second
floor, and two on the third floor, with entries
on each floor—Five of the rooms are 18 feet
square, and four of those above the cellar have
fire-places, and a good Kitchen in the cellar.—
The above House is well calculated for a
Boarding House, being immediately opposite
the great University now building, and if im-
mediately prepared for boarders will no doubt
be of great importance in that part of the town,
and probably of double the value now asked
for it.

One other lot, 21 by one 100 feet, on Main
Cross Street, adjoining D. Holstead's seat.—
This lot is valuable on many occasions.

The farm on which I now live, containing
217 acres. This is one of the most valuable
tracts of land in the state, its situation is well
calculated for a public house; the improve-
ments fine, 80 acres cleared in the best order,
137 acres of prime wood and timber—300 Ap-
ple trees, mostly of choice grafted fruit, of
Canon, Pearman, New-York Pippin, &c. &c.
The best of gardens—700 panels of new
Post and Railing, and water equal to any in
the world—The whole of the farm is in the
highest state of cultivation, and preparations
made to enclose the whole of the wood land
this winter.

This land is situated four miles from Lex-
ington, directly on the Winchester road, and
is equal in quality to any in the state, title
indisputable.

Also, all my personal estate, consisting of
Negroes of different descriptions, Horses, cat-
tle, Hogs and farming utensils.

The whole, or part will be sold at private
sale—If the whole is purchased, one-fourth
will be required in hand, in cash, and one,
two and three years credit given for the bal-
ance—or I would sell for Store Goods, at a
fair price.

If the above property is not sold by the first
day of December next, then the real estate will
be for real.
JOHN STARKS
June 24, 1816. 26-

For Sale

IN the vicinity of Lexington, 4 or 5 first rate
MILCH COWS, with fine young Calves,
also an English Heifer and Bull Calf, from a
strain equal to any in the state. They will all
be sold reasonable for cash.

Inquire of the Printer.

June 28 1816. 27-1f

For Sale,

Seven lots on Water Street, beginning below
Bradford & Bowles Steam Mill, to the corner
of Spring street, opposite the Play-house, the
whole containing 200 feet front on Water
street, and upwards of 90 feet on Spring street;
this ground will be so divided as to make
Seven Lots, of about 29 feet each, but if more
agreeable to purchasers, will be sold in larger
lots.

One third of the purchase money will be re-
quired in hand—on the balance, a liberal
credit will be given of one, two and three
years. The title is unexceptionable, the situ-
ation on one of the most improving streets in
Lexington.—Apply to

WILLIAM MACBEAN, or
JOHN WIGGLESWORTH.

June 20, 1816 26-1f

For Sale,

THE HOUSE & LOT in Market street, now
occupied by Mr. Desjardes, first door below the
new Presbyterian Church, and third above the
Episcopalian.—For terms apply to Mr. John L.
Marlin, or to the subscriber, one and one-fourth
miles north of Lexington.

JABEZ VIGUS.

April 8, 1816. 16-1f

To the Public.

MY Shop is next door to the Kentucky Gazette
printing-office, where I carry on my business in its
several branches of SADDLING & MILITARY
ACCOUTREMENT MAKING.—I tender my
grateful acknowledgments to my customers for the
distinguished patronage I have received from them.
My friends and the public are assured of prompt ac-
commodations.—I feel confident that with the aid of
some of the best workmen and a constant supply of
the most choice materials, I shall be able to render
ample satisfaction to those who may please to favour
me with their applications by order or otherwise.
JOHN BRYAN.

January 22.

Patent Elastic Saddles.

A word to those who are fond of easy riding.
The complaint against hard and uneasy saddles,
which is for the most part a just and general one, and
is really a great grievance to those who have much
riding to do, has caused me to turn my mind particu-
larly to that subject, with a view if possible to re-
medy the evil—I can with confidence assure the
public that I have accomplished it—I have projected
a plan which is by means of strong and well tem-
pered steel springs, so constructed as to support the
saddle seat & give much greater ease to both rider &
horse, than saddles made in the common way or any
other that I have ever seen, can possibly do. The

SUPPLEMENT TO THE Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON, JULY 15, 1816.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

To establish Post Roads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following post roads be, and the same are hereby discontinued; that is to say,

From Portland by Windham, Raymond, Bridgeton, Lovell, Waterford, Norway, Paris, Buckfield, Sumner, Hartford, Livermore, Turner, Poland, New-Gloucester and Hebron Academy, to Paris in Maine.

From Waterford by Norway, Rumford and Bethel in Maine.

From Maryland to Milford in New-York.

From Delhi to Meredith in New-York.

From Onondaga by Filly, Preble and Homer, to Cortland court-house in New-York.

From Montgomery court-house, by Tatnall court-house and Barrington, to Darien in Georgia.

From Abingdon, by Russell court-house, and Mockinson Gap, to Abingdon, in Virginia.

From Rogersville, Tennessee, by Lee court-house Virginia, to Cumberland Gap, in Tennessee.

From Huntington, by the north road to Smithtown in New York.

From Buckstown, by Frankfort, Hampden, Bangor, and No. 1 to Orrington; also the route from Prospect by Mount Ephraim, to Frankfort in Maine.

From Plymouth by New-Hampden, Meredith Gilmanton, Northwood, Nottingham, and Durham, to Portsmouth in New-Hampshire.

From Creersburg, Pennsylvania, to New-Lisbon in Ohio.

From Barfields Port's Ferry to Johnson's Ferry, on Lynch's Creek, South-Carolina.

From Port's Ferry to Conwayborough, in South-Carolina.

From Carthage to Lebanon, in Tennessee.

From Windsor to Williamston, in North-Carolina.

From Philadelphia, to Ellicott's Mills.

From Gallway to Broadalbin.

From Centreville to Leesburg.

From Taunton to Weymouth in Massachusetts.

From Canton to Gorica, in Connecticut.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the following be established as post roads viz:

In Maine.

From Lovell to Fryburg.

From Portland by Poland, Hebron, Norway, Paris, Buckfield, Sumner, Hartford, Livermore, Turner, Minot, New-Gloucester, and Hebron Academy to Paris.

From Port and by Windham, Raymond, Bridgeton, Lovell, Waterford, Norway, Paris, Rumford, Bethel and Albany, to Waterford.

From Norridgewick by Sticks and Industry to Farmington.

From Machias to Hagg's Point, in Lubec.

From Belfast by Mount-Ephraim, Frankfort, Hampden, and Bangor to Edington.

From Augusta to Brown's Corner and Harlem, to Palermo, from Orrington to Brewer.

From Canaan by Palmyra, Newport, Crosleytown and Carmel, to Hampden.

In New-Hampshire.

From Plymouth to Compton, Thoraton, Peeling, and Lincoln, to Franconia.

From Portsmouth by Dover, Madberry, Barrington, Barnstead, Gilmanton, Meredith, and New-Hampden to Plymouth.

In Vermont.

From Grand Isle to Alburg.

From Hyde Park to Morristown, and Stow, to Waterbury.

From Rutland by Parkerstown Pittsfield, to Stockbridge.

From Newbury, on the Possumpsie turnpike, by Barret, St. Johnsbury, Lynden, Sheffield, and Barton, to Derby.

From Colraine, Massachusetts, by Halifax and Whittingham, to Wilmington.

That the post road from Monkton to Hinesburg, pass through Starkesborough.

In Massachusetts.

From Northampton by Williamsburg, Goshen, Plainfield and Saxon, to Adams.

From Worcester, by Milbury, Northbridge and Uxbridge, to Smithfield Rhode-Island.

From New Bedford by Bridgewater to Boston.

That the mail from Northampton to Worcester pass through Paton.

From the south parish of Bridgewater, by west and north parishes of Bridgewater, Randolph and Milton, to Boston.

In Connecticut.

From Middletown to Kingsworth.

From Hartford, through Canton, Torrington, Torrington, Goshen and Cornwall, to Sharon.

In New York.

From Essex by Westport, Moriah, Crown-Point, Ticonderoga, Hague and Bolton, to Fort George, in Cadwell.

From Williamstown, Oneida county, by Richland, Ellisburg, and Henderson's to Sackett's Harbour, in Jefferson county.

From Richfield by Plainfield, Brookfield and Hamilton, to Skaneateles.

From Catherinetown by Reading, to Benton.

From Manlius, by Pompey east, and Pompey west Hill, Filly, Preble and Homer, to Cortland, c. h.

From Whitehall to intersect the post road from Albany to Middlebury, Vermont, at Greenville to Paulet in Vermont.

From Sullivan, by Camillus, Brutus and Mentz, to Junius.

From Auburn by Mentz, Cato, and Woolcott, to Sodus bay.

From Stanford by Roseville, to Delhi.

From Maryland by Otego and Milford, to Hamburg p. o. in Unadilla.

From Genoa to Auburn.

From Oswego by Hannibal and Sterling to Cato.

From Whitesborough along the new road to the east end of Oneida Lake to Camden.

From Brownsville to Cape Vincent.

From Saratoga Springs by Palermo and Co-rean, to Sandy Hill.

From Canadaigua by Rochester and thence along the ridge road to Lewistown.

From Oswego by Spencer c. h. in Tioga county, Dutch and Johnson's settlements, to Catharinetown.

From Geneva by Phelps and Lyons, to Sodus.

From Westport, by Elizabeth and Keene, to Jay.

From Newburg by Peasant Valley, to New-Paltz.

From Batavia by Middlebury to Warsaw.

From Goshen by Minisink and Amity to Warwick.

From Goshen by Phillipsburg, Middletown, Mount Hope, Deer Park, and Carpenter's Point, to p. o. in Montague, in New-Jersey.

From Huntington by Dixhill's to Smithtown.

From Hudson to Kinderhook Landing Castle-ton, and Shoodick Landing, to Greenbush.

From Hudson to Lebanon.

From Sag Harbor to Easthampton.

In New-Jersey.

From New-Brunswick by Boundbrook, Middlebrook, Somerville, White house, Hunt's Mills, Bloomsburg, to Easton, in Pa.

From Pittstown, the county of Hunterdon, by Bloomsburg and Stewartville to Harmony, in the county of Sussex.

From Jobstown, in the county of Burlington, to Egypt, in the county of Monmouth.

In Pennsylvania.

From Meadeville by forks of Oil Creek, Warren, and outlet of Chetaugua take to Mayville, in New-York.

From Soller's tavern to Doylestown.

From Surbury by New Berlin, Union county, and Middleburg, to Lewistown.

From Lewinsburg by Loyalsock Gap to Williamsport.

From Bellefont by Birmingham and Burgeois Gap to Edensburg.

From Downingtown by Brandywine Manor, Waynesburg, Darnarvon, Ephrata, Elizabeth, Cornwall and Hummelstown to Harrisburg.

From Beavertown to New Lisbon, in Ohio.

From Gettysburg by Oxford and Berwick to York.

From Bedford to Johnstown, in Indiana.

In Ohio.

From Waynesville by Bellerook to Xenia.

From Hamilton by Oxford to Bath, in Franklin County, I. T.

From Gallipolis to Aurora; from West Union to Ripley.

From Salem by Canfield, Autintown, Warren, Bruceville, Sharon, Neilson, Airan, Mantau and Aurora, to Newbury.

From West Union, by Hillsbrough and Wilmington, to Xenia.

From Steubenville by Salem, Millersburg and Hamburg to Canton.

From Gallipolis by Scioto Salt Works to Chillicothe.

From Avery, by Jessup to Rigeville, to intersect the post rout from Cleveland to Detroit, at Rocky River.

In Indiana Territory.

From Brookville by Bath to Salsbury.

From Valonia by Brownstown to New Natchez, in Jackson county.

From Vincennes to Emmerson's mills, in Knox county.

That the post road from Vincennes to Shawneetown pass through Harmony, in Gibson county.

In Illinois Territory.

From Shawneetown by White c. h. and Edward c. h. to Vincennes, in Indiana territory.

In Missouri Territory.

From St Louis to Potosi and Lawrence c. h. to Arkansas.

From St. Charles, Murphy's in St. Johns settlement, to Fort Cooper or Howard c. h.

In Maryland.

From Philadelphia by Damascus to New Market.

From Hagerstown to McConnelstown, in Pa.

From Upper Marlborough to Magruder's tavern, in Prince George county.

In Virginia.

From Cabin by Point J. Edmund's, Baileesburg, Urquhart's store, and C. Bower's, to South Quay.

From Wythe c. h. by Tazewell c. h. Russell c. h. Scott c. h. and Lee c. h. to Cumberland Gap, in Tennessee.

From Brown's Store to Dicken's Store Franklin county.

From Winchester by Cedar Creek, Trout Run, and Lost River, to Moorfields.

From Pittsylvania c. h. by B. Wadkin's store and Island Ford, Smith's river to Rockingham c. h. in N. Carolina.

From Wythe c. h. to Giles c. h.

From New Canton to Columbia.

From Aldie to Leesburg.

From Aldie to Battletown.

In Kentucky.

From Washington by Maysville to Xenia.

From Columbia to Greensburg.

From Georgetown by Sander's mills and New Fredericksburg to Vevay, in Indiana Territory.

From Washington by Newtown, Maysville and Cynthia, to Georgetown.

From Middletown to Breckmerstown.

From Glasgow by Hartsville, to Lebanon, in Tennessee.

In North Carolina.

From Tarborough, by Staunton's bridge, Snow Hill and Kingston to Duplin c. h.

From Charlotte by Harrisburg, Pine Hill Alexander's, Sandford and Lewisville, to Chester c. h. in South Carolina.

From Murfreesburg by Windsor to Plymouth.

In South Carolina.

From Chesterfield c. h. by Lowery's mills and Pickett's store, to Wadesborough in North Carolina.

From Greenville c. h. to Spartanburgh.

From Barfield's by Marion c. h. or Gilesborough, and Godfrey's ferry to Johnson's ferry on Lynch creek.

From Conwayborough by Galliant's ferry to Marion c. h.

From Conwayborough to Smithfield in N. Carolina.

From Chester c. h. to Louis.

In Georgia.

From Jefferson to Hurricane Shoals.

From Montgomery c. h. by Blackmore's and Hardin's to Riceborough.

In Tennessee.

From Nashville by Murfreesburg, Stone Fort and Winchester, in Tennessee Lowry's

Van's old place, and Blackburn's, to Athens, in Georgia.

From Lebanon and Williamsburg to Hilham and Monroe.

From Sparta by Liberty and Lebanon to Nashville.

From Bean's station by Stiffey's mill, to iron works on Mossy Creek, thence to Dandridge.

From Maysville by Morgantown to Tellico Block House.

From Port Royal to John Hunt's, in Robert-son county.

That the post road from Jonesborough to Greenville pass through Leesburg and Brownsburg.

From Franklin to Leesburg.

In Mississippi Territory.

From Jonesburgh c. h. to Liberty, Amity c. h. April 30, 1816.—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For settling the compensation of the Commissioners, clerk, and translator of the board for land claims in the eastern and western districts of the territory of Orleans, now state of Louisiana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury, in settling the accounts for compensation to the commissioners, the clerk and translators of the board for adjusting the title and claims to lands in the eastern and western district of the territory of Orleans, now state of Louisiana, shall allow to them respectively, for the time they were actually employed in the discharge of the duties aforesaid, at the rate of the following annual compensation: to each of the commissioners, two thousand dollars; to the clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars; and to the translator, one thousand dollars; which allowance shall commence, for the commissioners, clerk and translator for the eastern district, on the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and nine, and continue until the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and for the commissioners, clerk and translator for the western district, on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and continue until the eleventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and shall include the moneys they may have received, or are entitled to, according to the existing laws, and shall be in full for all services rendered by them in relation to the lands within the said district.

April 29, 1816.—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To authorise the sale of lands forfeited to the United States, in the district of Jeffersonville, at the land office in said district.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the register and receiver of the land office for the district of Jeffersonville be, and they are hereby authorised to expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, at the land office aforesaid, any tract or tracts of land which may hereafter become forfeited to the United States for non-payment, under such terms and conditions as are, or may be, prescribed by law.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That so much of any former act of Congress as requires the register and receiver of the district aforesaid to expose to public sale, at the court house of the county in which the said land office is established, any tract or tracts of land, which may become forfeited to the United States for non payment, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

April 27, 1816.—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of the President and Directors of the Washington Bridge Company.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the commissioner to be appointed by virtue of the act, entitled, "An act to authorise the payment for property lost, captured or destroyed by the enemy, while in the military service of the United States, and for other purposes," passed April ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, be, and he is hereby authorised and directed to audit and settle the claim of the president and directors of the Washington bridge company, for the injury done to the south western end of the said bridge, by order of the government, or any of its authorised agents, in August, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, by ascertaining, or causing to be ascertained, the value thereof, in the manner and form prescribed by the provisions of the aforesaid act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the amount thereof, when so ascertained, shall be paid to the said president and directors out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

April 26, 1816.—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

RESOLUTION,

To indemnify the sureties of Commodore John Rodgers.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That under the peculiar circumstances of the case, of an appeal taken by Commodore John Rodgers, from a decree of the United States Circuit Court for the district of Massachusetts, affirming that the District Court for the said district, to the Supreme Court of the United States in the case where, in John Donnell of Baltimore was libellant, and the said John Rodgers and John Smith were respondents, the United States will indemnify and save harmless, any persons who may become sureties for the said John Rodgers, in a bond to respond the final judgment of the Supreme Court on the said appeal—Provided, That this interposition on the part of the United States shall not be considered as involving them in any other engagement or responsibility, than to indemnify and save harmless the said sureties from eventual loss, on account of such suretyship.

February 15, 1816.—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of John Crosby and John Crosby, Junior.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Navy Department be, and they are hereby authorised and directed to audit and settle the claim of John Crosby and John Crosby, junior, on account of the destruction by fire of their store, house, goods and wharf in the town of Hampden, in the state of Massachusetts, and to allow them in the settlement thereof, the value of the said property destroyed as aforesaid.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the amount thereof, when so ascertained, shall be paid to the said John Crosby and John Crosby, junior, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

April 26, 1816.—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of William Morrissett.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby authorised to pay to William Morrissett, the sum of one hundred and five dollars, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, being the amount paid by him for penalties incurred, which were afterwards remitted by the Secretary of the Treasury.

February 15, 1816.—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Young King, a chief of the Seneca tribe of Indians.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary for the Department of War be, and he is hereby authorised and required, to cause to be paid to Young King, a chief of the Seneca tribe of Indians, quarterly yearly, the sum of fifty dollars, amounting to the sum of two hundred dollars per annum, during the term of his natural life, as a compensation for the brave and meritorious services which he rendered the United States, in the late war with Great Britain, and as a provision for the wound and disability which he received in the performance of those services.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said sum be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

April 26, 1816.—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

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Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said sum be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

April 26, 1816.—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

ERRATUM.—In our copy of the act passed at the last session of Congress relative to laying and assessing a Direct Tax, the following section was contained, and published, which was not a part of the act as it was passed by Congress. The error was no doubt occasioned by the hurry of preparing the copy for the press at the proper Department, and the circumstance of this section having been in the bill, as originally printed for the use of Congress, though struck out before the bill became a law.

Those interested are hereby requested to take notice that the section published as Sec. 9, in the following words, is not a part of the act passed at the late session of Congress entitled "An act supplementary to the act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining the public credit by laying a Direct Tax upon the United States, and to provide for assessing and collecting the same."

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That on every transfer of the valuation of real estate or slaves, by which any person who is chargeable with a tax shall be released for such tax, the Principal Assessor shall be entitled to demand and receive, from such person the sum of fifty cents: *Provided*, That the transfer for which such fee is paid shall be considered as embracing the whole valuation of any person, whether of real estates or slaves, so transferred.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE LADIES.

THE Lexington Manufacturing Company are desirous of obtaining a quantity of fine bleached Linen and Cotton RAGS, which are necessary to enable them to manufacture the important article of fine Paper, of which so much is annually imported, and might be avoided if the patriotism or economy of the ladies of Kentucky, would induce them to adopt the customs of the ladies in the eastern states, viz. to keep a Rag Bag, which is usually hung up in a place convenient for the purpose, and in which are deposited the Rags that almost daily appear in every large family.—At the end of the year your rag bags thus attended, will produce you a liberal sum for pin-money, and greatly aid the important manufacturing of your state.

Six Cents in money will be paid for fine bleached Linen or Cotton Rags—and a price in proportion for coarser quality, or for tow made from flax or hemp. Apply at the Lexington Manufactory to

J. & T. G. PRENTISS.
Lexington, Nov. 22, 1815. 48-tf

TO WOOL AND COTTON MANUFACTURERS.

The subscriber has two Wool Carding Machines just finished for sale, also two Throstles of 108 spindles each, 3 Engines for Carding Cotton, a Roving frame of 12 Cans, 2 Drawing frames of 3 heads each, a Reel, &c. &c. These Machines will be warranted to perform as well as any ever made in this country, and not inferior to those made in the eastern states; they will be sold altogether or separately, for Cash at 6, 12, 18, & 24 months, or for young Negroes, or Whisky, Bacon, Bees-Wax and Tallow &c. &c. &c.

THOMAS STUDMAN.
Lexington, April 28th, 1816. 18-tf

Wool Carding.

THOMAS ROYLE & SONS wish to inform their friends and the public in general, that their machines are in complete operation at their factory, on the Frankfort road, one mile from Lexington, at six pence per pound for common wool—and having the advantage of both water and horses, will enable them to accommodate their friends on the shortest notice and in the best manner. For sale at their factory, a quantity of Woollen Cloths, Linseys and Wool Rolls. Lexington, June 12th, 1815.—24tf

Office of claims for property lost, captured or destroyed, whilst in the military service of the United States, during the late war.

WASHINGTON, June 3.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

Pursuant to the act of the U States, passed the 9th of April last, entitled "An act to authorize the payment for property lost, captured or destroyed while in the military service of the United States, and for other purposes," that all claims provided for by the said act, must be presented at this office on or before the ninth day of April, in the year 1818; as if not presented within that period, they cannot be received, examined and decided on at this office.

First class of cases.

The claims provided for by the said act are, first, "Any volunteer or drafted militiaman, whether of cavalry, mounted riflemen, or infantry, who in the late war between the United States and Great Britain, has sustained damage by the loss of any horse which was killed in battle, or which has died in consequence of a wound therein received, or in consequence of failure on the part of the United States to furnish such horse with sufficient forage while in the service of the United States, shall be allowed and paid the value of such horse." This provision comprehends three descriptions of cases.

1st. An horse killed in battle.

2d. An horse dying in consequence of a wound received in battle.

3d. An horse dying in consequence of not being furnished with sufficient forage by the United States.

To substantiate a claim of either description,

1st. The order of the government, authorizing the employment of the corps to which the original claimants belonged, or the subsequent acceptance of such corps, or approbation of its employment must be produced.

2d. The certificate of the officer, or surviving officer, commanding the claimant at the time of the accident on which the claim is founded, which certificate, if not given while the officer was in the service of the U. States, must be sworn to; and in every case it must, if practicable, state the then value of the horse so killed or dying. Before any other evidence will be received, the claimant must make oath that it is not in his power to procure that which is above specified; and that the evidence which he shall procure in lieu thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain. In every case the evidence must be on oath, and the value of the horse so killed or dying ascertained. All evidence offered must be taken and authenticated in the manner hereinafter directed, and in all these cases the claimant must declare on oath, that he has not received another horse from any officer or agent of the government in lieu of the one lost.

Second class of cases.

"Any person, whether of cavalry or mounted riflemen, or volunteers, who in the late war aforesaid, has sustained damage by the loss of an horse in consequence of the owner thereof being dismissed, or separated and detached from the same by order of the commanding officer, or in consequence of the rider being killed or wounded in battle, shall be allowed and paid the value of such horse at the time he was received into the public service." This class comprehends two descriptions of cases.

1st. When the owner has been dismissed or separated from and detached from such horse by order of the commanding officer.

2d. When the rider has been killed or wounded in battle, and the horse lost in consequence thereof.

The same evidence, in all respects, which is required in the first class of cases will be required in this.

Third class of cases.

"Any person who, in the late war aforesaid, has sustained damage by the loss, capture or destruction by an enemy of any horse, mule, or waggon, cart, boat, sleigh or harness, while such property was employed in the military service of the United States, either by impressment or by contract, except in cases where the risk to which the property would be exposed, was agreed to be incurred by the owner, if it shall appear that such loss, capture or destruction was without any fault or negligence of the owner; and any person during the time aforesaid, who has sustained damage by the death of such horse, mule, or in consequence of failure on the part of the United States to furnish sufficient forage while in the service aforesaid, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof."

This class comprehends two cases.

1st. The loss or destruction of property by an enemy, taken by impressment, or engaged by contract, in the military service of the United States, being either an horse, a mule, an ox, waggon, cart, boat, sleigh, or harness, excepting articles for which the owners had agreed to run all risks, or which were lost or destroyed by the fault or negligence of the owners.

2d. When an horse, mule or ox so taken or employed, has died from the failure of the United States to furnish sufficient forage.

In the first of these cases, the claimant must produce the certificate, of the officer or agent of the United States who impressed or contracted for the property above mentioned, and of the officer, or surviving officer, under whose immediate command it was taken or destroyed by an enemy. Such certificates, if such officers or agents at the time of giving them be not in the military service of the U States, must be sworn to and must positively state that the property was not lost or destroyed through the fault or negligence of the owner, and that the owner did not agree to run all risks. Furthermore, the usual hire of the articles so impressed or contracted for in the country in which they were employed must be stated.

In the second case, the certificate of the officer or agent of the United States under whose command such horse, mule or ox, was employed at the time of his death must be produced.

Before any other evidence will be received, the claimant must make oath that it is not in his power to produce that which is above specified, and further, that the evidence which he offers in lieu thereof, is the best which he

is able to obtain. In every case the evidence must state distinctly the time, place and manner of loss, and the value thereof.

Fourth class of cases.

"Any person who, during the late war, has acted in the military service of the United States, as a volunteer or drafted militiaman, and who has furnished himself with arms or accoutrements, and has sustained loss by the capture or destruction of them, without any fault or negligence on his part, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof."

This class comprehends two cases.

1st. The loss of such arms or accoutrements by the enemy.

2d. The loss of the same articles in any other way, without the fault or negligence of the owner.

This provision does not include the clothing of soldiers, or the clothing and arms of officers, who, in all services, furnish at their own risk their own. The same evidence, in all respects, is required in this as in the first class, and moreover, that the loss did not happen from the fault or negligence of the owner.

Fifth class of cases.

"When any property has been impressed or taken, by public authority, for the use or subsistence of the army, during the late war, and the same shall have been destroyed, lost or consumed, the owner of such property shall be paid the value thereof, deducting therefrom the amount which has been paid, or may be claimed, for the use and risk of the same, while in the service aforesaid."

This provision relates to every species of property taken or impressed for the use and subsistence of the army, not comprehended in any of the preceding classes, and which shall have been in any manner destroyed, lost or consumed by the army, including in its scope all kinds of provisions, forage, fuel, articles for clothing, blankets, arms and ammunition, in fact, every thing for the use and equipment of an army.

In all these cases, the certificates of the officers or agents of the United States, taking or impressing any of the aforesaid articles, authenticated by the officer commanding the corps for whose use they were taken or impressed—and, furthermore, of the officer and agents under whose command, specifying the value of the articles so taken or impressed, and destroyed, lost or consumed, and if any payment has been made for the use of the same, the amount of such payment, and if no payment has been made, the certificate must state that none has been made.

Before any other evidence will be received, the claimant must make oath that it is not in his power to procure that which is above specified, and further, that the evidence which he offers in lieu thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain.

Under this provision, no claim can be admitted for any article which has not been taken by the orders of the commandant of the corps for whose use it may be stated to have been taken. For any taking, not so authorized, the party's redress is against the person committing it.

Sixth and last class of cases.

"When any person, during the late war, has sustained damage by the destruction of his house or building by the enemy, while the same was occupied as a military deposit, under the authority of an officer or agent of the United States, he shall be allowed or paid the amount of such damage; provided it shall appear that such occupation was the cause of such destruction."

In this case the certificate of the officer or agent of the United States, under whose authority any such house or building was occupied, must be furnished. Before any other evidence to this fact will be received, the claimant must make oath that it is not in his power to procure such certificate, and that the evidence which he shall offer in lieu thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain.

Furthermore, in all the cases submitted to this office, every claim must be accompanied by a statement on oath by every claimant, of all sums which he may have received, on account of such claim, from any officer, agent or department of the government of the United States, and where he has received nothing, that fact also must be stated on oath by him.

It will be particularly noted by claimants, that the preceding rules of evidence generally, and more especially apply to claims which shall not exceed in amount two hundred dollars, a special commissioner will be employed to take testimony; but in these cases, as far as it shall be practicable, the same rules of evidence will be observed.

In all cases in which the officers or agents of the United States, shall have taken or impressed property for the military service of the United States, which property so taken or impressed, shall have been paid for by them, out of their private funds, or the value thereof received from them in due course of law, such officers or agents are entitled to the same remuneration to which the original owners of such property would be entitled, if such payment or recovery had not been made, and can settle their claims at this office, producing authentic vouchers for such payment or recovery. Nor will any original claimants be paid through this office, till they release all claims against such officers or agents of the United States, on account of such taking or impressment.

In every case, no claim will be paid but to the persons originally entitled to receive the same or, in case of his death, his legal representative, or either event, attorney, duly appointed. When attorneys shall be employed, it is recommended to the parties interested, to have their powers executed in due form.

All evidence offered must be sworn to, except the certificates of the officers, who at the time of giving them, shall be in the military service of the United States before some Judge of the United States, or of the States or Territories of the United States, or mayor or chief magistrate of any city, town or borough within the same, or a justice of the peace of any state or territory of the United States duly authorized to administer oaths, which authority proof must be furnished either by a certificate under the seal of any State or Territory or the clerk or prothonotary

of any court within the same. But the seal of any city, town or borough, or the attestation of any Judge of the United States will require no further authentication.

An office is opened on Capitol Hill in the City of Washington in the building occupied by congress during its last session for the reception of foreign claims.

All persons who have business with this office, are requested to address their letters to the subscriber as commissioner, which will be transmitted free of postage.

RICHARD BLAND LEE,
Commissioner of Claims, &c.

DIRECT TAX OF 1815.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the subscriber has received lists of the Direct tax of the United States for 1815, remaining due upon property in the following counties in the state of Kentucky, not owned, occupied, or superintended by some person residing within the collection district in which it is situated, and that he is authorized to receive the said Taxes, with an addition of ten per centum thereon:—Provided such payment is made within one year after the day on which the collector of the district where such property lies, had notified that the tax had become due on the same.

For what County.	Date of Collectors notification that the tax had become due
Clay - - -	12th day of January, 1816.
Garrard - -	ditto
Macon - - -	ditto
Mercer - - -	ditto
Bourbon - -	10th day of January, 1816.
Bracken - -	ditto
Mason - - -	ditto
Nicholas - -	ditto
Lewis - - -	ditto
Logan - - -	16th day of January, 1816.
Builer - - -	ditto
Warren - - -	ditto
Barren - - -	ditto
Cumberland -	ditto
Fayette - -	12th day of January, 1816.
Jessamine - -	ditto
Woodford - -	ditto
Clarke - - -	1st day of February, 1816.
Estill - - -	ditto
Bath - - -	ditto
Montgomery -	ditto
Floyd - - -	ditto
Fleming - -	ditto
Greenup - - -	ditto
Washington -	29th day of January, 1816.
Nelson - - -	ditto
Hardin - - -	ditto
Green - - -	ditto
Lincoln - - -	20th day of January, 1816.
Casey - - -	ditto
Adair - - -	ditto
Pulaski - - -	ditto
Wayne - - -	ditto
Knox - - -	ditto
Rockcastle -	ditto
Campbell - -	27th day of January, 1816.
Boone - - -	ditto
Harrison - -	ditto
Gallatin - -	ditto
Scott - - -	ditto
Franklin - -	ditto
Pendleton - -	ditto

JOHN H. MORTON,
Collector of the Revenue for the 2d
Collection District of Kentucky.
Collector's Office, June 11th, 1816.

* * * The public with this notice, are authorized to publish the laws of the United States, will insert this advertisement once a week for eight weeks successively, and forward their accounts to this office.
23-8w

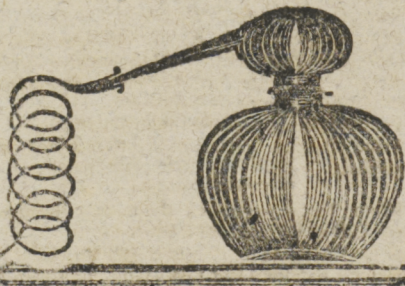
Fayette Circuit, set :

June Term, 1816.

William Leavy, complainant
against
Nancy Holmes, William Holmes
and Julia Holmes, heirs and representatives of Andrew Holmes deceased, &c. defendants
In Chancery.

THIS DAY came the complainant by his attorney, and the defendants Milley Davis, late Milley Ratcliff, James Davis, Tabitha Runkick late Tabitha Ratcliff, Thomas Runkick, Rachael Vanmeter, late Rachael Ratcliff, Abraham Vanmeter, Elizabeth Ratcliff, Joel Ratcliff, Isaac Ratcliff, Benjamin Ratcliff, Dudley Ratcliff, heirs and representatives of Benj. Ratcliff, Deed. and Thos. Runkick admrs. of the estate of the said Benjamin, having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth; on the motion of the said complainant, it is therefore ordered, that unless the said defendants shall appear here on or before the first day of our next August term, and answer the complainant's original and amended bill, that the same will be taken as confessed against them, and that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper of this commonwealth for eight weeks in succession, agreeably to law.

A Copy.—Teste,
THOMAS BODLEY, c. f. c. c.
June 5, 1816. 24-8w



Stills for Sale.

The Subscriber has on hand, Stills of different sizes and of the best quality, which he will sell low for cash. He has lately received from Philadelphia a quantity of Copper, which enables him to furnish

Stills and Boilers

Of any size, at the shortest notice. He also continues to carry on the

TINNING BUSINESS,

as usual.—
Two or three JOURNEYMEN TINNERS would be employed, to whom the highest wages will be given. M. FISHEL.
Lexington, Feb. 12th, 1816. 7—tf

Constables' Blanks,

For sale at this Office.

To the Public.

THE WASHINGTON FIREPLACE, AND COMMON-FLUE,

Lately invented by Mr. John C. Brush, of the city of Washington, embraces all the principles and forms necessary to give all the benefits that can rationally be expected from that source of Domestic Comfort—The room and materials that may be saved will pay the patent right, the finish of the rooms much handsomer, the smoke flue perpendicular, the Jambs on each side equal, no more room taken than what is necessary for the fire place in each room. When this plan is fully adopted and faithfully executed, your house may be completely ventilated with the best air which is very conducive to health: it is all important for sleeping; one half of the fuel used in the common fireplace, will give more comfort: the house will be worth nearly one quarter more than in the ordinary mode of building. It only needs to be understood to be approved and adopted. The following certificates are from Gentlemen of the first respectability in Kentucky, and so far as they are known ought to remove prejudice, silence fear, and induce the ignorant to obtain better information before they condemn. Those who build should not contract to have the brick laid in the Chimney by the thousand—The best workmen should be employed at the Chimneys, as they are the most important for the comfort and safety of the property. Printers who will give this a few insertions will be at liberty to use the improvement for their own benefit. The undersigned is legally authorised by Mr. Bush, the Patentee, to convey any part of the western and southern states or territories to others, to construct, use and vend the said improvement. Letters addressed to me at Frankfort, Ky. (post paid) will be attended to.

STEPHEN ANDRES, Assignee.
June 22. 26-3w

CERTIFICATES.

Oakley, near Frankfort, Kentucky.

This is to certify, that a fire place in my chamber which had smoked intolerably & much to the injury of my house for ten years past, and would yield to no remedy heretofore tried—has been rendered altogether comfortable, free from smoking, and at the same time giving out a much greater portion of heat from an inconsiderable quantity of fuel by fixing therein the Washington fire place, on the common flue, by Mr. Stephen Andres. I have had other fire places repaired on the same plan, all of which perform well, and I hesitate not to say, that the improvement is really valuable, and cannot fail in promoting the comfort as well as the health of families, attended with great saving of fuel. Given under my hand this 8th day of April, 1816.

SILAS M. NOEL.

Frankfort, April 9th.

The fire place of my office having smoked badly, Mr. Stephen Andres had it altered according to the plainest or simplest plan of the Washington Fire Place—it has entirely relieved me from the smoke and will certainly give more heat to the room with less fuel.

I have no doubt but that Mr. Andres understands the subject, and can remedy faults in chimneys and fire places much better than any man I ever conversed with.

M. D. HARDIN.

Frankfort Kentucky.

I am much pleased with the improvement of the Washington Fire Place, by Mr. Stephen Andres, and intend to have my fire places fixed on the said plan, believing there will be considerable saving of fuel, and at the same time giving out a much greater heat from an inconsiderable portion of fuel. Given under my hand this 8th day of April, 1816.

DANIEL WEISIGER.

Mr. Stephen Andres has altered four Fire Places for me; I am much pleased with the plan, and think the saving of fuel is well worth the expense, and shall adopt the plan generally—and recommend it for three important reasons—Economy, Comfort and Safety.

(A copy) JOHN GWATHMEY.
Louisville, May 9th.

Brass Foundry.

The subscriber informs his friends and the Public in general that he continues to carry on the Brass Founding business in all its various Branches, at the old stand formerly occupied by I. & E. Woodruff, on Main Street, and will always keep on hand an assortment of And Irons, Shovel and Tongs, Door Knockers, Candlesticks, &c. finished in the neatest manner; he will likewise cast Bells, and work for Machinery on the shortest notice; he has also a Cupelo for casting Iron, all orders in that line will be punctually attended to. Grateful for past favors he hopes to merit a continuance of the same

EZRA WOODRUFF.

Lexington, July 9th, 1815. 28—t

The Partnership of I. & E. Woodruff is this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having unsettled accounts with the late firm, are requested to call and settle them without delay, as the Subscribers are anxious to have their accounts all settled up to this date.

I. & E. WOODRUFF.

Lexington, July 9. 28—tf

Journeymen Tailors Wanted.

Three or four good Journeymen Tailors, at our shop at the corner of Cheap-side and Short street, where we continue to carry on our business in all its various branches, where Gentlemen may have their clothes made in the newest fashion, and best of workmanship.

FREDERICE & HALLER.

Lexington, May 5th, 1816. 19tf

TOBACCO.

The Subscribers will pay Cash for Tobacco; Persons desirous of contracting for their crops not yet ready for delivery, will find it advantageous to call on the subscribers, before they dispose of the same.

J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

Lexington, Nov. 22, 1815. 49tf